

密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S

# REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

*Published Weekly*

*at Shanghai China*

Saturday January 17th 1920

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Sir John Jordan, British Minister, Retires After 43 Years of Service in China

*By Hollington K. Tong*

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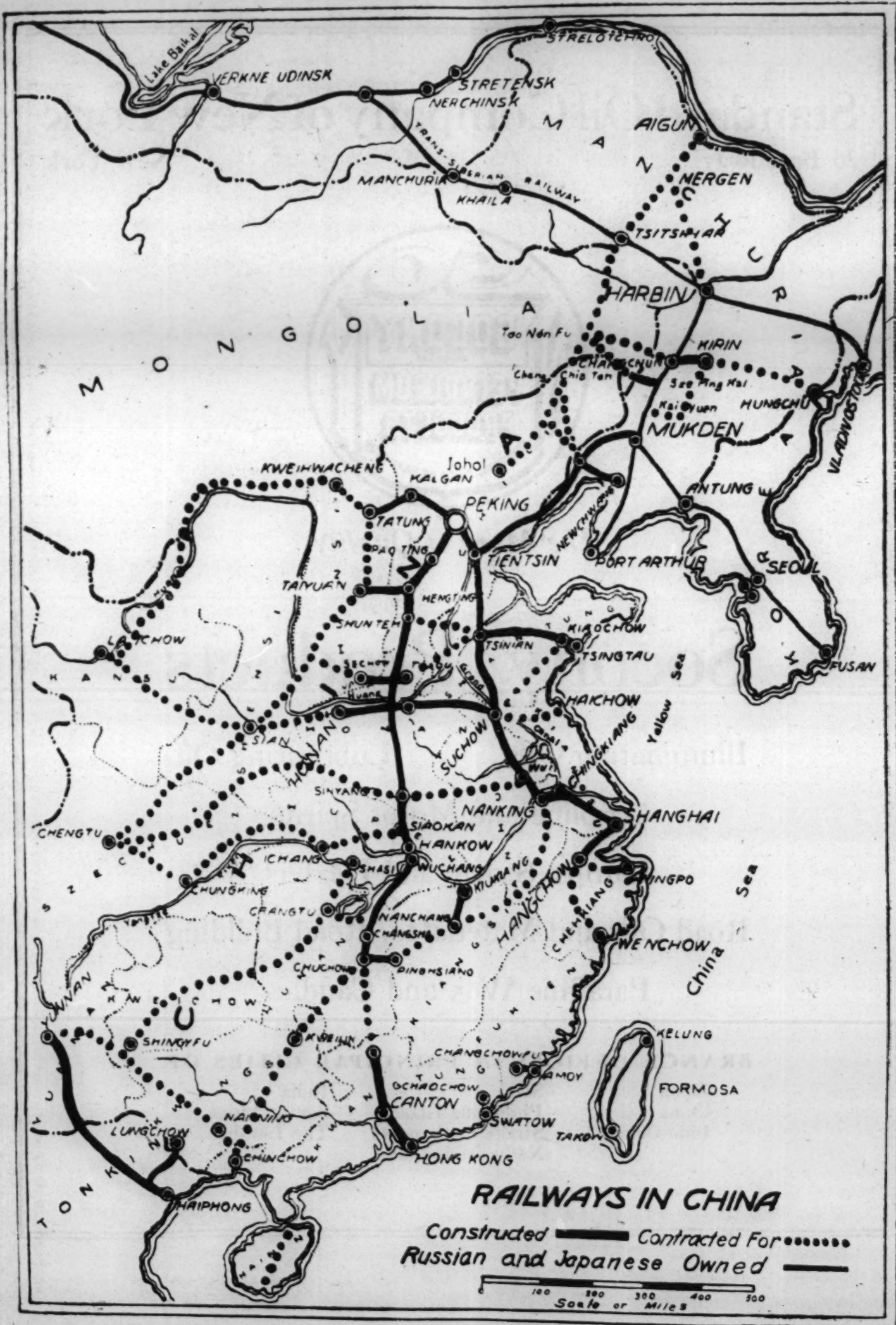
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**REVIEW**  
OF THE FAR EAST

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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“TAXATION without representation” is the cry of Chinese residents of foreign concessions in China to-day, whose protest is not against the taxation but against their being denied a part in the local government which rules them. The Chinese rate-payers of the new municipality to be created out of the Royal Italian Concession in Tientsin will have no cause for this complaint, however, if the plans of Captain Fileti, Italian Consul-General, for the proposed municipality are accepted by his home government. No hold-up of the plans submitted is expected, as the government has O. K.'d the construction of the new municipal building, already half completed, which is a fundamental part of the scheme. The justice of the privilege of Chinese taxpayers in foreign concessions to suffrage and council representation is, of course, incontrovertible. No one is brazen enough to assert that under the changed conditions we have today, the letter of the law of the post-Boxer treaties stipulating that Chinese reside in foreign concessions without right whatever and by sufferance only should be maintained. Objections to the immediate granting of equal-citizen rights to Chinese in concessions are pragmatical rather than categorical, and will be overcome by sympathetic study of the situation.

FOR the Tientsin Italian settlement, however, the question is unusually free of complex factors, and no difficulties lie in the way of the immediate carrying out of the plan. The Concession is a purely residence section, almost free of crowded Chinese tenements. The largest part of the land is held by wealthy Chinese leasers, and has been developed by the erection of costly and beautiful homes. Since revolution days, the Italian Concession in Tientsin has been a favorite retreat for wealthy,



refugee ex-officials, and the colony of ex-official Chinese has been added to by numbers of nouveaux riche. Under the royal administration the concession has been levelled and filled, paved streets have been built, and sanitary measures enforced. Aside from Chinese leases most of the remaining land is held by several Italian land-holders who have erected residence houses which are occupied by Chinese, American, British, French and Russian renters. At the present time, renters pay no "rates" or local taxes, and land-holders pay only a three per cent tax, which is figured on a very small appraisal basis. In the British, French and other concessions of the port, renters must pay a 5% tax on their rents, and the tax on land is much higher than in the Italian Concession. For this reason the municipal scheme is not greeted with enthusiasm by many residents, foreign as well as Chinese, who would prefer to live both tax and responsibility free under the royal administration. The general feeling, however, is that, although taxes must perforce increase under municipal government, the change in administration is necessary for the continued growth and development of the concession, which is most favorably situated and is destined to play a large part in the future of the largest port of North China. The prestige of Chinese residents in the Italian concession is already recognized by their being given the privilege of the Italian public garden on an equal footing with foreigners. Chinese in native dress are barred from the parks of the other foreign concessions. The paradoxical feature of the new Italian Municipality, in which residents of all nationalities are to be given equal voting privileges, will be that the Italians themselves will likely compose a minority in the municipal government.

**T**HERE is an element in the present negotiations between the municipal council of the International Settlement of Shanghai and the Chinese residents of the port regarding taxation and representation that is of vital interest to the American residents of Shanghai and China generally. On June 19, 1842 Shanghai was captured from the Chinese by British forces and by the Treaty of Nanking, November 17, 1843 the city was opened up to foreign trade. The original limits of the area in which foreigners were permitted to live were outlined by Captain Balfour, the first British Consul. Two years later Captain Balfour with the Chinese Taotai drew up the land regulations whereby the government of the Settlement has been administered. To quote from the *Encyclopaedia Sinica* published by Mr. Samuel Couling in 1917, "*the intention was that the Settlement, acquired with British blood, money and labour, should be a British Settlement.*" Although history is somewhat hazy

on the subject, to one of the early American Consuls belongs the credit for giving Shanghai its "international" character. It seems that he hoisted the American flag over his house and in spite of protests from both the British and the Chinese he kept it up, and to quote again from the foregoing authority, "*and the Settlement has ever since been International.*" The real governing organ of the Settlement is the Consular Body composed of consular representatives of some eighteen different nations. In most important matters effecting the status of the Settlement, unanimous approval of all of the Consular representatives is needed to make changes in the land regulations. The administrative body of the Settlement is the Municipal Council and it gets its authority from the Land Regulations, which set out in considerable detail just who have the privilege of voting. This privilege extends to all foreigners owning land of a valuation of not less than Tls. 500 and to all foreign householders paying an assessed rental of not less than Tls. 500 a year. Absentee land owners or renters are permitted to vote through proxy. This latter provision explains how it comes about that several individuals, especially certain foreign lawyers come to have a multiplicity of votes in some cases running as high as forty. Owing to the fact that the British were first in Shanghai and to the natural condition that most of the property in the Settlement was owned or held by persons of British nationality, the Municipal Council has been largely British. In order to carry out the "international" character of the Municipal Council, there usually have been other nationalities represented. For example before the war there was one German, one Russian, and one American. After the Germans ceased to function in China, their member was dropped and a Japanese member was added. The Russian member in 1919 was dropped and another American added so that the council as it now stands is made up as follows: Japanese 1, American 2, British 6. Although we do not have the facts regarding the personnel of previous Councils, the proportion of six or seven British to three or two of other foreign nationals has been maintained. The Chairman of the Council so far as we know has, with one exception, always been of British nationality. Owing to the fact that the other nationalities have not up to the last few years owned sufficient property to carry much weight in the voting, the American, Japanese, Russian, or German member has necessarily been elected partly by British votes. In many cases the American member of the Municipal Council has been, because of business or social affiliations, amenable to what is popularly known as the "typical Shanghai point of view." Whether this also has applied in the cases of the Japanese, German or Russian



members, we are not in a position to state. By "Shanghai point of view," we naturally mean absolute opposition to any tendency of the Chinese to have a voice in the International Settlement and a general belief in the theory that China has not advanced one iota since the country was first discovered by westerners and a further general disbelief in China's possibilities to ever develop along modern western lines. The typical Shanghaiander has lived in the city for a period of years varying from ten to fifty; has seldom been outside of the city limits; is acquainted with the Chinese people only to the extent of his compradore and his servants; and looks upon all Chinese as an ignorant, dirty and corrupt lot with very little hope for improvement. To carry the point still further, it might be said that "Typical Shanghai" is interested in China only to the extent of keeping it sufficiently quiet and comfortable for the foreigner until he can acquire his fortune and get away. Typical Shanghai is not interested in missionary or uplift work, on the contrary rather looks down on any effort that tends to strengthen China or the Chinese in their aspirations toward the development of a stable government and an enlightened people.

**T**HE American in Shanghai is confronted with practically the same problem in respect to the government of this city, as the American government is confronted with in respect to the league of nations plan that was drawn up for the Americans to sign at the Paris Peace Conference. Although the Americans were among the first to come here, their number was not great until the last few years. Now the number of Americans and American business firms in Shanghai is probably as large as the number of Britons and British business firms. American business has not of course developed to the extent of British interests for this is a matter of slow growth. The American business man in Shanghai naturally has an interest in the government of the city in which he lives. He wouldn't be an American if he didn't have this interest, for he has back of him a history of colonization and territorial development that no other nation can excel. The American who comes to China in these days has a different viewpoint regarding China and the Chinese people. In his vocabulary is written large the word SERVICE and he believes that in trading in China, he must give as much as he takes. He probably took part in America's war for an ideal against the German menace. He is familiar with the accomplishments of his countrymen in the Philippines, Cuba, Panama and Hawaii. He has back of him a record of American diplomacy in respect to China of which he is proud, and he has a foundation of good will on the part of the Chinese people that has been built up by thousands of self-sacrificing

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American missionaries who have given all and taken little. He wants to assist in the further development of China and he knows that more can be accomplished through friendship and friendly cooperation than through the use of bluff and the foolish use of power. With these ideas and ideals in mind, he naturally is not in sympathy with the "Typical Shanghai Method" of dealing with its Chinese residents or with the Chinese governmental interests outside of the Settlement. It is of no particular interest to the average American resident of Shanghai as to who or what nationality rules the city as long as the job is done well and his interests are fully protected. But when bullheadedness, secrecy, inefficiency and reaction get the situation into such a mess that his interests and the interests of his Chinese associates and business connections are affected, then he does begin to make inquiries. Just now the American residents of Shanghai are confronted with two very definite and vital questions: First, the Americans must wake up, get together and take a very definite stand for better government in Shanghai and better relations with the great Chinese population here. This means additional American representation not only on the Municipal Council but also in the various departments of the Municipal Administration. It also means



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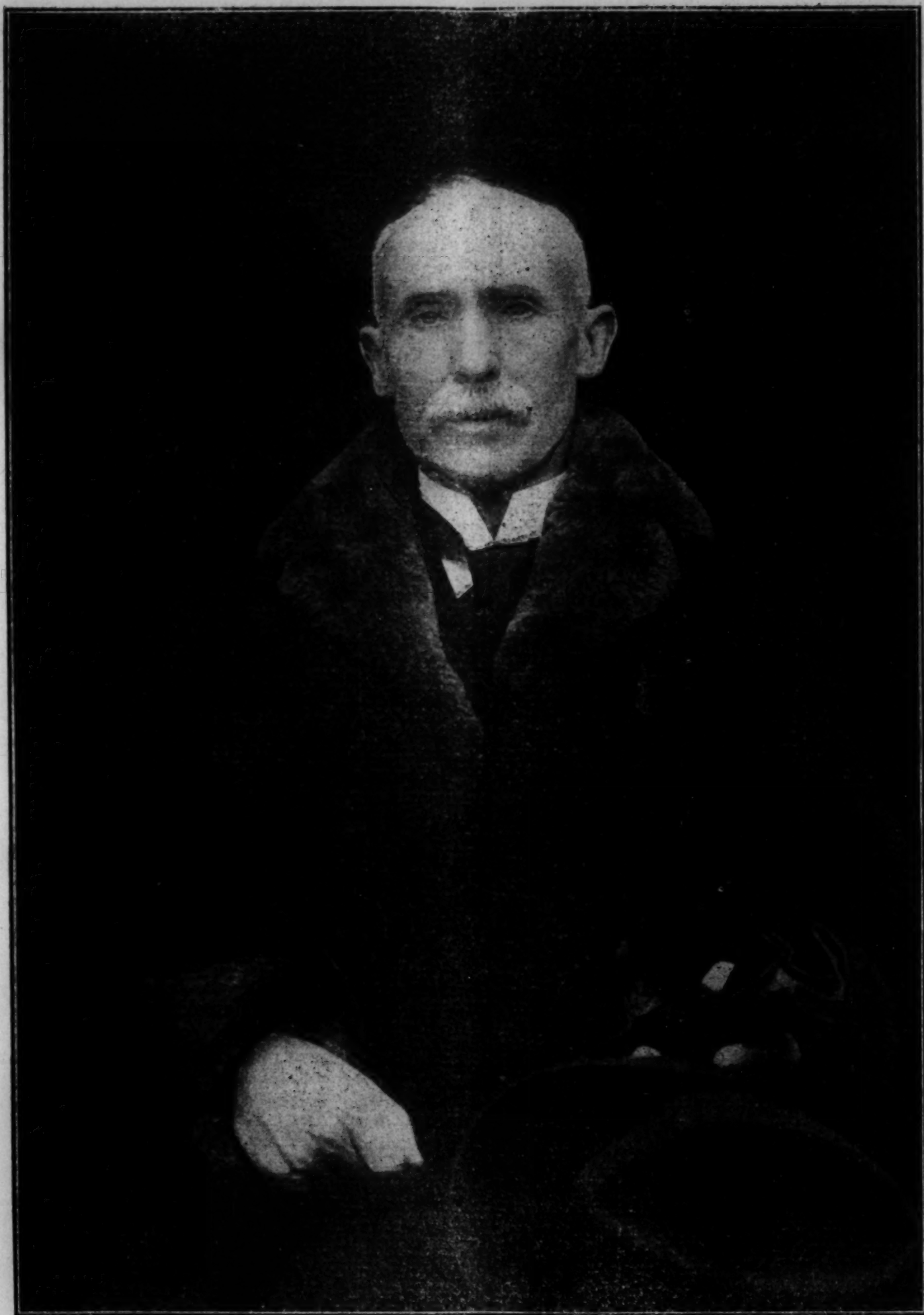
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the type of American representation that is selected by the American community and not the type of representations that is selected by others to represent the American community. Only in this way can the municipal administration be made international in fact as well as in name. The alternative question, is whether it would not be better for the American residents to disassociate themselves entirely from the Municipal administration rather than be an unwilling partner in the blunders that others are making, but for the results of which they are partly held responsible. The Americans, if we may presume to speak for them, do not desire to control Shanghai. In general they have a very deep appreciation of the great constructive work that has been done here. It is a natural American characteristic to sympathize with the aspirations of new China or with the aspirations of any other people who need assistance and Americans either in China or at home resent most emphatically the allegation that they are "fomenters of discord" just because they are not afraid to express their sympathies. And what we have said regarding the Americans, we also believe applies to the other nationalities of

the city with the exception of the Japanese, who naturally are in league with other reactionary elements prevalent and will use those elements until such time when they are in a position to take the control themselves. In short if the American point of view can't be brought to bear, then it shouldn't be used to camouflage or sugar-coat what somebody else is trying to "put over."

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## Sir John Jordan, British Minister, Retires after 43 Years of Service in China

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG.

**S**IR John Jordan, British Minister at Peking, will soon retire and return to England, after having served in H. B. M.'s Consular and Diplomatic Service in China for more than forty years with a greater success than any British diplomat or indeed any diplomat of whatever nationality has ever attained since China commenced intercourse with the outside world. Today, on the eve of his departure from the country where he has spent most of his life, there is no foreigner who stands higher than Sir John in the esteem of the Chinese. He has virtually been made a member of the great Chinese family, and there is a national feeling of regret at his impending retirement, a country-wide wish that he might continue to function as British Minister for many years to come.

Just forty-three years have passed since Sir John Jordan landed in China as a student-interpreter at the British legation. His education, his taking the consular examinations, his voyage to China, full of amusement and adventure, his first two years in Peking grinding at the Chinese language and the beginning of his consular service, as related to me by Sir Alexander Hosie, former British Commercial Attache in China, and a life long friend of Sir John, now revisiting China, are of rare interest.

Born on September 5, 1852, Sir John was graduated in his early twenties from Belfast University in North Ireland, where he was then appointed Assistant Professor of Classics. He could read Latin and Greek as easily as an English returned student reads English. Finding his professional work insufficiently broad in interest, he began to seek new fields for conquest, and in February 1876 he took the consular examination. Sixty candidates competed for five vacancies and Sir John came out second on the list. The other four successful candidates were Mr. McCarthy, Sir Frederick Bourne, Sir Alexander Hosie and Mr. H. F. Brady, former British Consul at Chefoo.

When they were asked which of the countries in the Far Eastern Service they preferred, all of the five successful candidates wanted to go to Japan, but there was only one vacancy in that country. Mr. McCarthy, who headed the list, had first choice and proceeded to Japan. But he did not stay there long, and is now a county court judge in England. The other four rather unwillingly came to China. They embarked on the *s. s. Nizan*, at Plymouth and, as she was nearing Gibraltar, she collided with a British man of war. Fortunately no casualties occurred, and at Point de Galle they changed ship, enjoy-



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ing themselves thoroughly at the various ports of call and even entering into a competition at one port as to who could eat the most mangosteens, an adventure from which no fatal result ensued. Finally they reached Shanghai, and called at the British Consulate in accordance with instructions received from the British Foreign Office. Having presented themselves they made enquiry as to the best way of getting to Peking. The British Consul replied that he had received no instructions from England and knew nothing about them, so they sallied forth to explore China on their own account and eventually reached Tientsin on the s. s. Appin.

In those days it took seven days to travel from Tientsin to Tungchow in a small Chinese junk sailing up "The Pei Hao." A gentleman from Shanghai named Marshall, a Surveyor of H. M. office of works, travelled with them, and they made a very jolly party. From Tungchow to Peking they travelled by donkey and cart, arriving at the British legation on June 10th in the midst of a violent dust storm. At that time Sir Thomas Wade was British Minister and Mr. Mayers, the elder, was Chinese Secretary of the legation in Peking.

As soon as the baggage of the quartet was unpacked, they set to work to learn Chinese. Living in the quarters which have now been transformed into the legation Chancery, they studied hard. Their work varied by riding, fives and bowls, and every Saturday they met in each other's room by turn and played a game of cards called "Twenty-one." It is even reported that these convivial evenings were brightened by the addition of a little gin and water, whiskey being beyond the means of young gentlemen in those days. At the end of the first year the quartet was examined in Chinese, and a prize of 50 pounds was awarded to the student who scored the highest marks. Mr. Bourne (now Sir Frederick), sometime Assistant Judge at Shanghai, came out first, with Sir Alexander and Sir John equal in marks behind him. For the examination at the end of their second year the prize was 100 pounds, and Sir Frederick again captured it, leaving Sir John in the second place. During that year Sir John was seriously ill for many months. First he had typhoid fever, and that was immediately followed by smallpox. He then occupied the room which has since become the office of the Commercial Attache. In spite of illness, he scored the second highest mark and, in reporting the result of the examination, the Chinese Secretary Mr. Mayers asked that a second prize might be given to Sir John, explaining the distressing circumstances under which he had labored so well. But it is scarcely necessary to add that his recommendation was not accepted by the Foreign office in London.

During his first and second summers in Peking, Sir John together with his colleagues



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lived at the Western Hills. The first temple that they occupied was Ta Pei Ssu, and the temple of their second year was Hsiang Chueh Ssu. The only journey they made during their two years stay in the Chinese Capital was the trip from Hsiang Chueh Ssu to Mentonkou. Sir John at that time was fond of riding, devoting the rest of his time to study. He and his colleagues were such good Chinese students indeed that the British Foreign Office expressed appreciation of their zeal in a special despatch.

Sir John was the first to leave Peking, proceeding to Newchwang where he was instructed to take charge of British interests. From Newchwang he was transferred to Shanghai, but the climate there did not suit him and the doctor advised his transfer to the south. Sir John was accordingly obliged to change places with Sir Alexander who was at the Consulate in Canton. In 1881 and 1882 he was pro-consul at Canton; Acting Consul at Kiungchow from May 16, 1882 to April 30, 1884; and at Amoy in 1886. He had also considerable experience in the Chinese Secretariat of the legation. Up till 1895, however, Sir John passed through the normal stages of a consular career and this period of nearly 20 years may be considered as his period of study.

The second period of Sir John's diplomatic career commenced on October 27, 1896, when he was promoted to be Consul-General for Korea, to reside at Seoul. One year later he

was made a C. M. G., and two years later, was appointed Charge d'Affaires at the Court of the Emperor of Korea. On July 15, 1901, he was promoted to be Minister Resident at Seoul, and three years later, was made a K. C. M. G. But the British legation at Seoul was withdrawn on February 1, 1906, when the office of Japanese Resident-General was established in Korea under the Sino-Japanese Agreement of 1905, and Sir John was accordingly recalled by his government.

During his period of service at Seoul, Sir John and former President Yuan Shih-kai became very good friends. President Yuan was then Chinese Resident-General in Korea. The interests of their two countries were identical, and these two striking personalities worked hand in hand. During the China-Japan War, Sir John assisted President Yuan in escaping from Seoul and no doubt saved his life. After the war Sir John was in charge of Chinese interests in the Japanese dependency for five years. It was then that Sir John came into close touch with Tang Shao-yi, at one time Prime Minister of China and now Southern Chief Delegate to the Internal Peace Conference. He co-operated with Mr. Tang in protecting the interests of Chinese merchants in Korea in circumstances of unusual delicacy and difficulty.

During his residence in Korea Sir John learned by hard experience that the fall of that nation was due to official corruption, to lack of communications, to poor educational facilities and to the smoking of opium by the people. After the semi-annexation of Korea by Japan he was appointed Special Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of China on May 31, 1906, and his first determination was that he would work for the suppression of the opium trade in China. A man of determination, he worked unceasingly, and could, however, accomplish no definite result in this direction until 1911, five years after his appointment as British Minister to China, but in that year he had the honor and satisfaction of signing on behalf of his government an agreement with the Chinese government prohibiting the importation of opium into China. This great work was brought to a successful issue by him in the interest of China and of the world, as was fully recognized by the Chinese who realized the financial sacrifice involved for the British Empire.

A few months after the signing of the opium agreement, Sir John sent members of the legation and consular staff to travel all over China and to find out how the opium situation stood. He required all of them to keep him informed as to the condition of poppy plantations in the different parts of the country. Several officials of the legation returned to Peking after a few months of inspection, completely worn out, and one Chinese official died as a result of exposure



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and hard work during the journeys. Sir John has maintained his efforts. He has sent one document after another, reminding the Chinese government of its pledge whenever he received news of the cultivation of poppy in obscure places and outlying villages. He is faithful to his trust and has earnestly striven to see that this vice is finally uprooted, knowing that China can never become strong so long as her sons are subject to the sapping influence of the black drug and remembering that she might become a second Korea if the people were still allowed to smoke opium.

Sir John naturally expressed his joy when, at the beginning of 1919, President Hsu Shih-chang ordered and carried out the destruction of over four million pounds sterling worth of opium at Shanghai. It was a great moral victory for President Hsu as well as for Sir John. The historical burning of so large a quantity of opium opened Sir John's eyes, said one of his closest friends, to the determination of the highest officials of the land to exterminate the evil. But he does not conceal his disappointment that poppy planting is still going on in out-of-way places and he unceasingly urges that cultivation and consumption be stopped entirely. The Chinese recognize the debt that they owe to him and his untiring efforts in regard to opium. Public opinion is now awake,

and they believe that he will live to see a China utterly freed from the tyranny of opium.

The need for the development of the means of communications in China, and the unification of the railway system, was another lesson which Sir John brought to China from Korea. He has constantly expressed his belief that China could not be truly reformed as long as the means of communication remained in its primitive stage. It is useless, he says, to talk about currency reform, judicial reform, the abolition of spheres of influence, the removal of extraterritoriality, the development of industries and commerce, the opening up of natural resources and a hundred other reforms, so long as the people cannot communicate with each other easily.

At the present time, for example, if a man wants to transmit one hundred taels from Chengtu to Shanghai, the Shanghai party will never get anything like one hundred taels on account of the fluctuation of exchange rates. This would not be the case, Sir John points out, if the railway could transfer silver with swiftness and security. He has expressed the opinion too that the government cannot grow strong or representative of the feeling in the country whilst one part of the country does not know what the other part is doing or thinking. The construction of more railways, he believes,

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is the first thing and the one thing to save China. At present in far-away districts there lie rich agricultural and mineral resources which are undeveloped because they cannot find their real market. The people are poor, their standard of living is unduly low, and there exists wide-spread poverty in a country whose resources could make it the richest in the world, given only the means of distribution. That is why Sir John has always been a zealous advocate of the development of railway communication.

When Sir John first arrived in China, he saw that the then British Minister had to go to Chefoo to negotiate and sign the Chefoo Treaty, for there was no telegraph and no railway to Peking. The plenipotentiaries and their staffs had to travel many days on a tedious journey with endless inconvenience. Upon his appointment as British Minister in 1906, he at once took up the matter of the construction of more railways with the Chinese government. A few years later he succeeded in signing the Tientsin-Pukow and other railway agreements in which provision was made for increasing Chinese participation in railway administration. But still more railways are needed in China for the development of the country, the promotion of trade and the improvement of the daily life of the people.

In the course of an address given on November last at the first meeting of the Con-

ference of British Chambers of Commerce at Shanghai, Sir John emphasized the national importance of pushing forward railway construction. "I believe," he said, "that we have reached a stage in which our treaties and agreements, useful as they are as charters of our rights in China, will require to be supplemented by other arrangements. Trade refuses to be confined to narrow grooves and seeks further outlets in all directions. The great remedy for all this will be found in the extension of railway communication which proves a wonderful solvent of all difficulties. China has less than 7,000 miles of railway—she requires at least 59,000 and the problem of how this great desideratum is to be supplied will doubtless receive your earnest attention as it has received mine during all the years I have been in Peking. The construction of railways will necessitate an immense outlay, and as there unfortunately seems little prospect of China supplying the money herself, we can only hope that it will be forthcoming from foreign countries, in spite of the urgent calls in other parts of the world, and that China herself will come to see that a unified system of railways makes for safety and efficiency."

The third period of Sir John's diplomatic career began in 1906 when he became British Minister at Peking and continued until his return to England in 1916. As already stated, he made good use of the lessons learned in Korea, and he succeeded in stopping the importation of opium and in rousing popular feeling against the use of the drug. He likewise succeeded in stirring up the interest of the Chinese people in the question of railway development. He rendered no small assistance in connection with the construction of the 7,000 miles of railway which China now possesses. During that period too he played no unimportant part in the establishment of the Republic, but that is a chapter in China's history which cannot yet be fully told. In the dark days when the cause of the republican aspirants hung in the balance, he kept the ring for them. He was responsible for the recognition of the belligerency of the popular forces and thus afforded them an opportunity for fair play. He secured recognition of the Chinese Republic by Great Britain, and did not withhold it when the proper moment came, although he might have done so with some diplomatic advantage, as China and Great Britain were then engaged in the Tibetan negotiations. The hope is expressed by the Chinese that Sir John will show that same breadth of statesmanship and broad-mindedness in regard to the Tibetan negotiations now impending, and leave that question to its natural solution.

We have watched Sir John through three phases of his career, the period of study as a consular officer, the period of warning in Korea and the period of struggle in Peking. In 1916



he went back to England, and many believed that his career had then ended. But he lived through one of the darkest years of the present century in Europe, and in spite of submarine dangers and his 60 odd years, he came back once more to China at the urgent request of his government.

The two years that have followed have formed the fourth period of his career, the creative period, the period of his greatness. During 1916-1917 he learned at close quarters the terrible lessons of the war. He saw the great evil that had arisen in Europe from small causes which had been too lightly estimated and too little checked. He came back a changed man, softened in many ways by the sadness of the war, but inspired by a message which gradually took shape in practical policy. That policy has had one aim, the freedom of China, the strengthening of China and the stimulation of the Chinese to play their full part in the world. This fourth period policy has grown out of the three periods preceeding it, strengthened by their experience and guided by their knowledge. But it stands out chiefly by itself. It has brought into China the great spirit which won the war. It appealed to China as a national unit and reminded her young men and her people that they had a responsibility to their country and that their country's future rested on their shoulders.

For some months after Sir John's return he talked much with the Chinese. They found him more appreciative than before. He seemed anxious to hear of their hopes and aspirations, and he urged them on, with his old persistence but with a new inspiration, to set their house in order. And then gradually a new policy began to formulate itself. All the Ministers commenced to talk of new ideas, the word "unification" became a mascot, unification of the railways, unification of the country, unification of the coinage, unification of jurisdiction, unification of effort. The new thought spread into the press, it was argued about and fought about. The parties arose in favor of or against it, young men took up the cry, and already results are beginning to show themselves. The Ministry of Communications is evincing an earnest desire to undertake the work of unification on the railways, even the currency shows signs of emerging from its age-long chaos. The unification of Chinese and foreign interests is progressing with the formation of numerous Sino-foreign industrial and commercial companies. The Military Governors and the Civil Governors are working for unification in many ways also. And all the men who talk of the new movement and who try to put it into practice go and consult Sir John. He has no mercy for the faint-hearted. He is determined to make unification a practical success and enlists everyone for service in the work.

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The idea of unification introduced largely by Sir John has now spread nation-wide like a great river with many tributaries. It is too strong to be damned, having appealed to the imagination of the people. The government may decide to lead. If not they will certainly have to follow. The ratification of the new movement was made at the Conference of the British Chambers of Commerce at which Sir John presided and which was led by his great personality and his constructive idea. The resolutions of the Conference are being read by all the high officials and by the people in the provinces and by the schoolboys in the country. It is amazing that an idea, the idea of unification, could get so quick a hold upon the people, scattered as they are over so great a country and linked together by such poor communications.

The strength of his ideas lies in the fact that it comes in answer to a great need in China. It has grown out of the same human desire for unity and brotherhood which is the one good thing which has emerged from the Great War, and is the same desire which has brought into existence the idea of a League of Nations. It is the desire to help others, in which the great English-speaking nations have shown a wonderful power of leadership. The Chinese are appreciative of the fact that that new spirit has

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reached China largely under the practical and cautious but inspired leadership of Sir John.

Having dealt with this fourth period it may be well to look back and to watch Sir John at work. In his work we see him gradually changing with the times. That is the secret of his influence. When he was first appointed as British Minister, the Chinese officials were a little afraid of him. He followed the practices of his greatest predecessor, Sir Henry Parkes. He rejoiced in strong measures and sharp words. Many Chinese officials who had dealings with him in that period admitted that he was a terror to them. But they admitted also that he was always straightforward in his methods. He never stooped to flattering or to double-dealing under a polite exterior. He set out to accomplish an object, and would not stop until it was through.

Nowadays he has greatly changed his tactics. Perhaps it is because the younger generation of Chinese are different from the old. Men of the type of Mr. Chen Lu, Dr. Wellington Koo and Dr. Philip Tyau, who are accomplished in foreign languages and foreign ways of thinking, are more liberal minded. A mutual understanding is easier. But, in spite of his milder ways, Sir John remains the firm old rock that he has always been.

Sir John is an Irishman of Ulster in the North. That is to say he has in his personality

much that is Scotch. He possesses ability, caution and a love for hard-work and practical things, the true characteristics of the Scotch. Whenever any one has a plan to suggest to him, his first reply is that it is a good idea, but that is quickly followed by the question "How can you put it into practice?" Following this he will further inquire: "Is this possible under such and such circumstances, and is it feasible to carry it out?" Many other questions along this line will be asked. Before he can be convinced of its practical usefulness, the plan must be put to a thorough test. He always assumes an attitude of scepticism at the beginning, but when he is once convinced of the practicability of a scheme, he will go into it whole-heartedly and work untiringly for its success. That is his Scotch side. From Ireland he draws his sense of humor and that warm and kind manner which has charmed and won the hearts of all who know him.

The British Minister therefore is not an idealist. He is hard to be won to a new idea. But his mind is elastic and resilient, as is shown in a brief review of the four periods of his official career. Notwithstanding his 67 years of age he is young in mind. He has always been young and will remain young. In spite of his long sojourn in China, he still has a wonderful youthfulness of outlook, none of the pessimism of age, but a clear and courageous hope for the future. Many people who have been long in China give way to a sense of hopelessness. The East moves so slowly. But Sir John has kept his mind and body vigorous, active and brave by walking ten li a day, quickly and regularly despite heat or the cold.

With all his experience, states a close friend of his, Sir John still looks steadily and even eagerly to the better things which are already taking shape in the East. He has long been recognized as a most efficient Minister, but he has shown an inspiration in his new policies framed to march with the time. His earnestness about them has now proved infectious. It has communicated itself to the whole English-speaking community in China and to the Chinese with whom he comes into daily contact. At Christmas time the Chinese had the privilege of seeing him in his home circle, surrounded by the Cabinet Ministers and young men. It was then possible to realize that he was a vital force in our midst, a true guide to the newer and better thought which he has lived towards as the representative of Great Britain in China.

Besides being practical, cautious, optimistic, earnest and youthful in his outlook, Sir John is a hard-working man. He reads all the documents that pass through his hands. He is conversant with the Blue Books issued by the British government and well informed as to all



diplomatic affairs both in China and in the outside world. He is a great reader of newspapers. Though he was good at games as a young man, he now loves the garden, the country, the temples at the Western Hills and out-door life. He is a great scholar too, and his despatches are regarded as models of beautiful English, though he has not written books or essays for publications.

Sir John is outspoken and frank. He recently visited Taiyuanfu and is a great admirer of General Yen of Shansi. The telephone connecting the Governor's office with the district offices, in order to facilitate the transaction of official affairs in that province, greatly impressed him. He told his friends that, if he could stay in China for a few more years, he would spend a goodly portion of his time in Shansi. He thought that perhaps, General Yen was the best governor in China, because he was not content to let things stop as ideas only. On the other hand he never hesitates to denounce these military governors who have overstepped their bounds and are becoming a curse to their provinces and their country.

A few months ago an interesting incident occurred. One powerful military governor had an interview with him during a visit to Peking. Views were exchanged and the Military Governor who is the "Lion of the Hour" told his friends that he argued ably with Sir John of whom the other military officials were afraid and that he finally silenced him on the question of militarism. His satellites saw an opportunity for giving to their chief a little publicity at the expense of the old Minister, and told every influential official in Peking of the story. The Military Governor also blew his own trumpet. It was so interesting that people tried to verify the truth of the matter. It was subsequently learned that Sir John gave the "Lion of the Hour" a fine lesson. When the latter called on him, Sir John inquired: "Who is the bigger? You or the President?" The reply was "of course, the President." Sir John retorted: "Who has more troops? The President has not got a single soldier, I think, whereas you have many divisions." "That is true" replied the military man. Then said Sir John: "You military men in China are disappearing just as militarists in Europe are disappearing. This is not a military age. Militarism has had its day. If you don't retrace your aggressive steps, you are likely to be wiped out of existence." That is the substance of the conversation. Sir John silenced the Lion of the Hour, and the latter meekly departed.

Above all, Sir John is just and fair. In 1911 Sir Edward Grey, then Secretary of Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons that Sir John was the best Minister of the British government abroad and a man in whom he had the greatest confidence. If Sir John thought that a claim



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was not worthy of support, said Sir Edward, "you can be sure that he has good reasons."

The retiring British Minister has three sons, one of whom is a doctor, and all of whom served in various capacities during the war. He had one daughter, wife of General Travers Clarke, formerly of the British legation in Peking, who was Quarter-Master-General during the war and is now Quarter-Master-General at the British War Office. She died during the war, and left a little son to the care of Lady Jordan, who is therefore unable to come to Peking much as she would like to do so. Sir John has given much to his own country and served it most loyally. In return the British government has shown its appreciation of his service. Out of the four successful consular candidates who came to China in 1876 three have been knighted, and Sir John has been particularly honored by his King in being made a Privy Councillor, an honor usually conferred only upon ambassadors in Europe.

An old and experienced Englishman has given five reasons as to why this great British statesman and diplomat is a successful minister, and they possess more than average interest, summarizing as they do the foregoing considerations of the various characteristics of Sir John. The first reason is Sir John's intimate knowledge of China and the Chinese language and his experience with the Chinese. The second reason

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is his surpassing ability. The third reason is his high sense of honor and justice. Fourthly, Sir John is absolutely devoted to his duty. The fifth reason is his persistent hard work. These are five reasons for his success in China. "Sir John," said the old gentleman, "has a high sense of honor and justice. If any injustice has ever been done to China, it is not Sir John who has done it or countenanced it. He is the last man who would do anything dishonorable."

The following views, given by Chinese high officials who have come in close touch with Sir John and who are as outspoken as Sir John himself, will prove of historical interest and will supplement what has not been mentioned in the foregoing pages concerning the valuable services which Sir John has rendered to China. They touch upon such points as the reorganization of the Salt Administration, which increased its collection of revenue from Tls. 13,000,000 to nearly \$100,000,000; the relief of flood refugees; and the procuring of funds for the improvement of the river system in Chihli and other conservancy works. These Chinese gentlemen are contemporaries of Sir John. They know the best that is in him, and at the same time they are well acquainted with his foibles. Their

views are given below in the order in which the writer obtained them.

### President Hsu Shih-chang

The views of President Hsu Shih-chang, at one time Viceroy of Manchuria, regarding Sir John Jordan, are as follows:

"I have known Sir John since the reign of Kwang Hsu of the late Ching Dynasty. We are old friends of 20 years' standing. I cannot conceal my regret that Sir John is about to retire, that he will soon be taking leave of us and that hereafter we shall be separated by the long reaches of Europe and Asia. It is more than 40 years since his first arrival in China in the 2nd year of Kwang Hsu (1876), and Sir John is therefore very familiar with conditions in this country. It is also nearly 13 years since he was first appointed British Minister to represent his Britannic Majesty at Peking. Great Britain and China have been on friendly terms with each other for many years past, but they have been still more friendly of late. The presence of Sir John in Peking has been significant of this ever-increasing friendship between the governments and peoples of Great Britain and China.

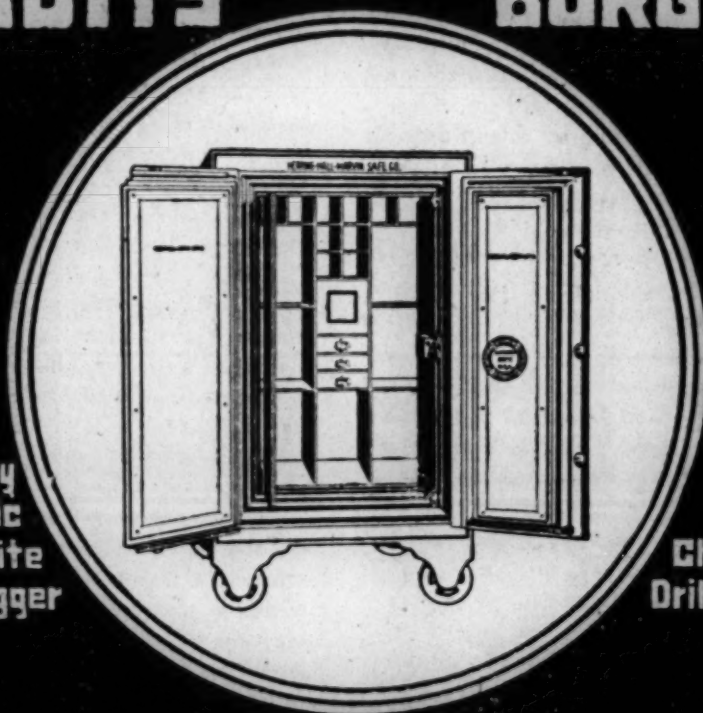
"Since the establishment of the Chinese Republic, political events in this country have been manifold. After the outbreak of the Great War, China was greatly affected. During that period Sir John was able to bring the two countries still closer, and he has



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given much assistance to China. Now that he is leaving us, I express my sorrow not only from personal friendship, but also on behalf of the Republic of China and of the Chinese people. Although Sir John is still strong enough to bear this position of heavy responsibility, he has been in diplomatic service in a foreign country for more than forty years, during which time his furlough had hardly extended for more than a few years. There is no wonder that he should now desire to be in his own home. I know Sir John has always been a hard-working man, enjoying few distractions. He desires at last the consolations of fragrant leisure. His Lady went home with Sir John a few years ago, and has not been able to return with him. Now they will be able to enjoy their home life together. I have heard that Sir John's three sons all fought in the war, and won distinction for their service. That is truly a glory to his family.

"I trust that after his return Sir John will still use his long experience of China and contribute much towards the good relations between the two countries and the friendly feelings between the two peoples. His government and the British people will no doubt still ask his advice concerning matters in this country. So, although Sir John will soon be leaving China, his relations with her will remain as close as ever. I hope that he will tell his own countrymen what he knows of China and what he hopes for her, so that the friendship of the two countries will prove still closer through closer knowledge.

"Sir John has done his utmost for the anti-opium curse. The anti-opium movement started during the late years of the Manchu government and its result was known to all. The late President Yuan, as Viceroy of Chihli, together with Mr. Tang Shao-yi as the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, were enthusiastic in starting the anti-opium campaign. I was at that time in the Cabinet and gave my support to them, and had something to do with the issue of the anti-opium decree. In fact, the whole people of China were determined to get rid of the drug. There was unanimous opinion between the government and the people, which led to the quick result. But how could that have been accomplished but for the Anglo-Chinese Agreement to restrict the importation of opium? The agreement was signed by Sir John on behalf of his government. After the signing of it, Sir John ordered the British Consuls in China to investigate opium conditions in the different provinces and to report to him. He also despatched members of his legation to make investigations. Much help was given to China in this way which will never be forgotten. Opium-smoking, which makes men emaciated, depressed, lazy and dull, ruins business and home and suppresses the spirit of a people. It not only destroys our hope for a strong and rich country but also endangers the very existence of the nation and the race. As to morphine, which is only the essence of opium and the injection of which gradually wounds the whole body and reduces it into a mere skeleton and sends the victim to the grave in a few years, its injury is more than tenfold. Opium, morphine and similar drugs must be entirely eradicated, with the exception of such quantities as are necessary for medical purposes. Otherwise the spread of its harm will be a grave danger to mankind. Their eradication depends on the one hand on strict prohibition at home and on the other hand on international public opinion. Since

my assumption of the presidential office, I have adhered to my old anti-opium policy and hoped to see the end of the drug. I have repeatedly ordered the Ministers and provincial officials to enforce the prohibition strictly. When the news of the complete cessation of opium reaches his home, I am sure that Sir John will be greatly rejoiced. The prohibition of morphia will, however, depend more upon international public opinion. The drug is all imported from abroad, and smuggling is very difficult to detect. To get rid of this great harm, there must be strict supervision at the source of its production and genuine co-operation in the prevention of smuggling through the customs barriers. Although there are international agreements with regard to the matter there have been some difficulties in enforcing them. I hope that Sir John will still persist in fighting for the cause even after his retirement.

Sir John has always said that the development of communications is the most important measure for the salvation of China. This exactly agrees with my own views. The work of reconstruction naturally begins after the great devastation of the War. Without industrial development, it will be impossible to repair the destruction caused by the War and to appease the disturbed mind of the nations. There is a lack of raw material and foodstuff in many countries. China can contribute a big share to the world reconstruction on account of her richness of natural resources and fertility of soil. But, in order to open up the treasure of natural resources, it is necessary to extend railways and develop rivers and canals so that the products in the interior can be easily transported. I adopt an open attitude in my industrial policy. If we can gather together sufficient capital and utilize our man power to work our natural resources, and to develop industry and trade, not only will the national treasury be filled and the life of the people become more easy, but the temporary difficulties of our international dealings will gradually disappear. What Sir John has said on the question of the railway development is sound, and shows his farsightedness.

"At the conference of the British Chambers of Commerce in November last there have been many proposals for the promotion of commerce between Great Britain and China. Sir John was present at that conference and his personality must have been a great source of encouragement to it. More British merchants will perhaps trade and invest in this country. When Sir John returns to his own country, I hope that he will be able to encourage British capitalists and industrial captains and merchants to take trips to China and to give their assistance to our construction work.

"When Sir John first arrived in this country there were as yet no railways and no telegraphs. Today, as he returns home through the streets of Peking, he can see aeroplanes hovering over the city. If after some years he comes back to China and we have chances once more to talk over old times, I am sure that he will find even greater surprises in store for him and a new atmosphere in this old country."

*Prime Minister, Chin Yung-peng*

"Sir John Jordan has been in China as a British official for forty-three years, knowing thoroughly the Chinese national customs and traditions. Being a military man, I did not have much opportunity to handle diplomatic matters, but I have heard that all





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these who know Sir John praise him. In consequence my admiration for him was born. My recent appointment as Prime Minister has enabled me to have a personal acquaintance with Sir John. Thus we have come to know each other more intimately, although our personal relationship commenced but a short time ago.

"The British Minister's policy has always been characterized by fairness and justice. In what he does he is sincere. While functioning as a diplomat, he does not believe in resorting to artifices. In dealing with the Chinese he seeks to be just. These noble characteristics of his have accounted to a great extent for the increase of friendship between China and Great Britain.

"England has stood out as a model country among European Powers for a long while, whilst China's civilization began at the earliest time. However these two countries did not come into close contact until the commencement of intercourse by China with the outside world less than a century ago. In recent years all kinds of changes have been continuously going on all over the world, but the friendly relationship of Great Britain and China remains the same as before. This is due to Sir John's efforts.

"During the last few decades Sir John has seen China's political changes and witnessed the establishment of a new form of government, but he has been found to be always sincere in what he says and earnest in his hope for better things for China as he was before. This truly coincides with the Chinese

proverb: "Highest sincerity never changes. The longer the time the stronger becomes the friendly feeling."

"Sir John has loved the Chinese nation and people as much as his own country and people. There is no wonder that the Chinese people have been loving him as one of their prominent and distinguished citizens. The spiritual affinity between him and the Chinese is really undissolvable. So far as His Excellency is concerned, he knows that is the best in China through his long residence, and entertains the most friendly feeling for her people.

"After his retirement I have no doubt that he will continue taking interest in China, and giving wise counsel to his government, basing it upon his knowledge of the Chinese affairs. Although he will be away from China, I am still looking forward to the increase of more friendly relations between the two countries through his assistance to be rendered in his home land."

*Minister Wang Ta-hsieh's Views*

The views of Wang Ta-hsieh, former Minister to the Court of St. James and former Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has known Sir John Jordan for many years, are as follows:—

"One day thirteen years ago I saw a Briton coming out as I was waiting at the British Foreign Office to fulfil an appointment. His appearance attracted my attention, and I asked the porter who he was. He replied: Sir John Jordan, former Minister resident at Seoul. I remarked to my attache, Mr.



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Ivan Chen, that he might be the next British Minister to China. Mr. Chen agreed. A few months later Sir John was appointed British Minister to China. The casual glance at him on that occasion made a deep and favorable impression on me.

"Shortly afterwards I had another interview with the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey. In the course of it, he made a declaration that, so long as he had any connection with the British government, he would see to it that Great Britain would not obtain any more advantage, territorial or otherwise from the Chinese government, although whatever they had obtained before they would have to retain to the best of their ability. It would be difficult, he said, to give up existing advantages as others would oppose such steps. But, if China wished to modify the terms of concessions already given to Great Britain, she might do it now, said Sir Edward, and he would make concessions to meet China's wishes whenever they were possible. I also talked with Sir Edward Grey about the return of Weihaiwei. I maintained that, as Weihaiwei was leased to Great Britain as long as Port Arthur and Dairen were leased to Russia, Weihaiwei should naturally be returned to China now that Port Arthur and Dairen had been given up by Russia. Sir Edward, after consulting with his staff, replied to me that theoretically, as Weihaiwei was not taken back by China herself, the reasons for asking the return were not quite sufficient. But he added privately, that if China possessed a navy, Great Britain would probably be willing to return the port. At the moment, as China had not reorganized her navy, other questions would arise if Weihaiwei were handed back to her. It would

be better to keep the old agreement for the time being, and to safeguard the port for China. But he could promise me that, if China had occasion to use it, either as a naval base or as a commercial port, she could do so freely.

"This policy of Sir Edward, I later discovered, has been persistently carried out by Sir John who was appointed Minister to China when Sir Edward was Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and who has retained all that had been granted to his country but has asked for no new concessions. It was an enlightened policy, and it is to the credit of Sir John that he did not change it, but that he has guarded and been guided by it in the performance of his duty.

"Personally, Sir John is a true friend. When once he has promised to help, he helps to the utmost. His assistance to the former President Yuan Shih-kai illustrates this point. He is a severe and exact man. The Chinese as a rule like men who speak soft words in their presence, and they do not mind if they play tricks behind their back. Foreign ministers who are polished, and pretend to be courteous and nice, are well liked by the majority of them. But as a matter of fact they have done more harm to China than the severe and hard diplomat. Sir John belongs to the latter class. What he does may appear to some as bad for China at the moment, but it is not necessarily so if a broad and long view be taken. Those who understand this fact respect and esteem him.

"Sir John is a true friend of China. A true friend usually gives sincere advice which sounds unpleasant. I wish that he could spend more years in this country, primarily as official representative of



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Great Britain and incidentally as wise counsellor to the Republic of China. His age does not permit, and retirement deprives us of a true counsellor. But I do not doubt that a man like Sir John, who loves China so much, will continue to help her when he returns to England, where ignorance of the conditions in this country still prevails, and where Sir John can give much guidance to public opinion about China.

"I find many of my political opinions are incidentally in agreement with Sir John's. The evil of opium to China was very deep. The idea of complete prohibition of it in ten years came from my petition when I was Chinese Minister to Great Britain. I was, however, by no means sure that it could be carried out without serious obstacles, as I knew that the opium tax was a large source of revenue to the Indian government. But for the most sincere help from Sir John, how could we have attained the desired result? Sir John's help to China was tremendous. Unfortunately there are still violations of the anti-opium law in some provinces. This is in consequence of internal disturbance during the last few years. When the country returns to normal conditions, complete eradication of the poppy and the drug will be possible. But in the meantime those who advocate the prohibition of opium should try to awaken the country to this evil. Sir John has said in connection with this matter: the more publicity the better. This shows his deep sympathy for China.

"Since 1894, most of the Powers have made some encroachment upon Chinese territory and tacitly regarded various parts of that territory as being under 'their sphere of influence.' Hence the opening up of

communications and the development of trade met with obstacles in every direction. Sir John did not agree with that policy. He thinks that, unless the actual spheres of influence be abrogated, the development of China will be very difficult. This opinion is thoroughly in agreement with mine. During the conference of the British Chambers of Commerce at Shanghai in November at which Sir John was present, one of the resolutions passed advocated the reaffirmation of the open door policy with an international agreement to abolish the spheres of influence. If that resolution is carried out, many serious complications in the Far East will be removed and peace maintained. But it must be carried out thoroughly. If the root of the spheres of influence policy is not entirely removed, some smouldering fire may again break into conflagration. I believe that Sir John will agree with me on this point."

*Former Prime Minister Hsiung Hsi-ling*

In giving his personal views about Sir John Jordan, Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling, former Prime Minister of Finance and now Director-General of the Grand Canal Improvement Board and of Flood Relief and Conservancy, said in an interview: "Sir John has been a diplomat in China for more than forty years, and is held in high respect and esteem by the Chinese people on account of his justice and sincerity. Truly he is the only foreign diplomat who has enjoyed much respect from the people.

"In the last days of the Manchu regime, Sir John repeatedly advised the Chinese government as a personal friend to adopt a new policy to suit modern requirements, but unfortunately the princes and conservative officials did not listen to his precious advice. At that time only Yuan Shih-kai, who was on the most intimate terms with Sir John, accepted assistance from him in the form of wise counsels. Therefore, after the establishment of the Republic, Yuan became President, and depended a good deal upon Sir John for guidance, and received much praise from the world for his wise administration. It was a pity that Yuan's mind later was so blinded by his imperial ambition that he refused to make use of Sir John's advice, which resulted in his own defeat in 1916.

"In 1912, when the revolutionary army arose, Sir John at once knew the direction in which the popular mind turned and, together with the other foreign ministers, decided upon the observation of neutrality by the diplomatic body in the civil war and the non-lending of money to the Manchu government. In consequence the Republic was established. In 1916, the whole country showed great opposition to the establishment of the Hung Hsien Monarchy by Yuan Shih-kai. Sir John was responsible for the suspension of the payment of the salt surplus revenue. In consequence the Republic was revived. As there was no prospect of stopping the strife between the North and the South in 1918, Sir John succeeded in persuading the diplomatic body to send a friendly note of advice and to pass a resolution that no loan shall be made to either party and no fire-arms sold to them. The measure will surely bring about the unification of North and South eventually. This is one reason why Sir John has been loved by the Chinese people and has won their high respect.

"At the beginning of the European War, it was dangerous to travel on the high seas on account of





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submarine warfare, but Sir John nevertheless returned to China to resume his post. For several years he strongly advised the Chinese government to participate in the war on the side of the Allies, incidentally in order to raise the international status of China. When the Peace Conference first sat in Europe, I learned that Sir John frequently sent memorials to his home government in which he urged that the independence of China be maintained. This is the second reason why the Chinese people have loved Sir John.

"Opium has been a curse to China for tens of years and has caused much hatred between China and Great Britain. Sir John strongly supported China's proposal to stop the sale of the drug for smoking purposes and, as a result, an Anglo-Chinese agreement concerning the prohibition of the importation of opium was concluded. In 1918, Sir John asked me to tell the President that he should remain firm over the question of the disposal of a large amount of opium in Shanghai, in order to do away with years of accumulated evil. I conveyed his message to the President, and shortly afterwards, the President decided upon the burning of the opium. This is the third reason why the Chinese have liked and respected him.

"Sir John is particularly concerned with the confusion of China's finances. He advocated the supervision of expenditure, fearing that China might some day become bankrupt. Sir John frequently told me that, whenever the matter of borrowing foreign money was mentioned in Manchu days, the Manchu officials and princes trembled, and they dared not make too large

loans. Therefore, said Sir John, the total amount of foreign loans contracted in the Ching Dynasty did not amount to much. The old officials found themselves very uncomfortable if they contracted a few tens of millions of dollars of loans. Why is it, inquired he, that the Republican government has borrowed hundreds of millions of dollars and yet does not show any fear of the consequences? This shows, said Sir John, that the old officials were better than the new ones. Therefore, after the establishment of the Republic, Sir John paid great attention to Chinese loan matters. He never consented that British merchants, in dealings with the Ministry of Finance, should lend money for the encouragement of the Chinese internal strife and other improper actions. It was he who did his best for the reform of the salt revenue collection. When I was Prime Minister, he and I made the agreement for the engagement of Sir Richard Dane. He said that Sir Richard had long experience and good education, and China would certainly benefit by his services. Later, true to his saying, the salt reform was carried out much to the benefit of China. This is the fourth reason why Sir John is well liked by the people of China.

"With regard to the administration of China, Sir John lays great emphasis upon the development of communications. He has said that the means of communication is the pivot for the development of Chinese commerce. Therefore he advocated that China should borrow money for the construction of railways, which is not contrary to the principle of economy. Secondly Sir John has done all he could for river conservancy undertakings. He rendered much assistance in connection with the Liao Ho conservancy and the improvement of the Chefoo Harbor. He paid even greater attention to the rivers in the neighbourhood of Tientsin and the flood in Chihli in 1917. In 1914, the break of the dyke at Li Shui Chen on the North Grand Canal occurred. Sir John repeatedly urged the Chinese government to repair it. After much negotiation, only a small portion of the engineering work was carried out. The result was the disastrous flood of 1917. Sir John helped me greatly when I was appointed Director-General of Flood Relief and Conservancy, and consulted the other diplomats. As a result, Tls. 2,600,000 of the salt surplus revenue were appropriated and the Chihli River Commission was established to undertake river improvement works. There is great hope for the success of the Commission. Many millions of people will benefit thereby. This is the fifth reason why the Chinese have held Sir John in high esteem.

"The policy of Sir John during his tenure of office in China has been, in a few words, the unification of China and the increase of the blessings of the Chinese people. This has been truly conceived in friendliness for China. For it the Chinese officials and people are deeply grateful. They find it difficult to part with him as the day for his retirement draws near.

"Sir John is straightforward, and frequently uses strong words in dealing with the Chinese officials. Sometimes he goes beyond the limit expected from a foreign diplomat. But he has a true love for the Chinese people at his heart like the ancient moral teachers of China. Thinking Chinese can understand this, Sir John is truly, as Confucius says, a straightforward friend."



*Marshal Tuan Chi-jui*

Views of General Tuan Chi-jui, former Prime Minister, and considered the most powerful man in China:

"Sir John Jordan has been in our country for over forty years. Being a diplomatic official, he has numerous friends throughout the length and breadth of China. Though a man of firmness and resolution, he is frank and simple sympathetic and easily accessible. He is honored and loved by all who come in contact with him. This accounts for the increasing prestige of the British Empire, for which he has won the admiration of the Chinese people.

"Some time ago, when Tibet was in revolt, Sir John assisted in settling the matter by immediately sending over one of his consular officers, for which we shall ever be grateful. Our frontier defence measures in that part of the country are incomplete, but, I believe they are sufficient to suppress any rising in that part of the country. Formerly, Great Britain was in fear of the danger of a third Power invading India by the way of Tibet. Now the circumstances have been changed, the British government may be free from further anxiety on that question.

"Since the establishment of the Republic, our National flag has been of five colours, representing the union of the five tribes. Should Tibet be independent of the Republic, our Republican flag would be falsely represented and this would be a disgrace of the highest degree to the country. It is not the Tsingtau question alone that draws the attention of the people of the nation.

"Because of the European War, the whole world was in consternation, never forgetting that that war was fundamentally caused by Austria and Servia. At that time Sir John was deeply concerned over the situation. By China's declaration of war upon the Central Powers, the friendly relation between Great Britain and China was further secured. It may be said that Sir John has done his best for the protection of his country's interests and for the fulfilment of his duty.

"Now Sir John is about to return to his own country. I sincerely hope that, after his return he will further show his friendliness in helping the solution of Tibetan Affairs in order to fulfil the hope of our people and to enhance the friendliness and goodwill of the two nations. Being a friend of Sir John I am earnestly looking forward to the time when he will visit China again, and then I will lead the country in tendering to him our most hearty welcome. That will prove even a greater time in the capital than the time when the monument was erected in memory of the triumph of right over might. On the eve of his departure, instead of more words, I tender my best wishes."

*Former Minister Lin Chang-ming.*

The views of Lin Chang-ming, former Minister of Justice and Chief Secretary of the first Parliament, are as follows:

While I was still a student Sir John Jordan's name was known to me as a foreign diplomatic official who was friendly to our country and desired to direct his efforts to the improvement of the unfortunate conditions existing even then in China. I am now forty-three years old while Sir John has been in China for about the same number of years. He is therefore as old an inhabitant as I. Many events in which Sir John

has played a part, will be handed down in China's history and in the history of the Far East. Is it then strange that we Chinese should know him well and remember his name with respect and gratitude?

"In the first year of the Republic I was a member of Parliament and afterwards a member of the Cabinet. In the latter capacity I often had dealings with Sir John but had no opportunity after that of meeting him for six or seven years. After my resignation of ministerial office last year, I frequently went to the Western Hills to enjoy its picturesque and healthy surroundings. One Autumn afternoon, while the rays of the setting sun were still shining on the peaks, I went down from my little place on the hills to the railway station at Hwang Tsun, riding on a donkey. As I approached the station, I saw an erect and white-haired gentleman serenely standing on the platform. I recognized him as Sir John, and he seemed to know me too. And so once more we established relations. And then I came into real personal contact with the man whom I had longed to know personally for years.

"Soon after the world war was brought to a close and our delegates went to France, I was appointed a member of the Diplomatic Commission. From that time on our interviews became more frequent and from these interviews—gained an intimate knowledge of his ideas and views. His great desire was to see China strong and playing her proper part as the leading power in the Far East. His fear was lest China should become a second Balkan peninsula, the hunting ground of the world's Powers, sowing the seed of another world war.

"China's fortunes are now at their lowest ebb. Our sorrows and our troubles are great and deep. We cannot but look to outside help, but that help must not jeopardise our national independence. We would throw open our country to the commerce of the world, but in so doing we must avoid confusion in our own midst. We would cleanse our country of the international intrigues and jealousies of the past. These hopes cannot be realized without the friendly assistance of our Allies, but such help can hardly be rendered unless true friends like Sir John, well acquainted with our needs and shortcomings and handicaps, will exercise their influence to educate their countrymen in a knowledge of our conditions and arouse in them a desire for sympathetic co-operation. Unfortunately our countrymen did not till lately know thoroughly their own position and unfortunately, too, international jealousy has not been entirely removed in spite of the Great War. These circumstances, combined with the confused conditions prevailing in Europe, after the war, compel the European nations to devote all their time to their work of reconstruction, distracting their attention from affairs in the Far East. These factors for a time at least have frustrated the realization of a policy whereby our patriotic statesmen hoped to usher in a new epoch.

"I learn with deep regret that Sir John, with whom I have talked so often of our cherished plans and whose sympathy I enjoy, is now about to retire and to return to his own country. But I will not on that account for one moment cease working towards the fulfilment of that policy although the loss of a friend on whose support and sympathy I counted is a matter for deep regret.

"But I am not without hopes. Sir John will help China in his unofficial capacity. He is a well known



figure in England and Europe. Both British and Continental statesmen will shower questions on him concerning the Far East. In reply Sir John will enlighten them on things Chinese, pouring out that valuable knowledge of the Far East which he has accumulated in the long period of over 40 years. Such illuminating discourses cannot fail to benefit China in the end. The messages of a true friend of China delivered from heart to heart cannot but create new friends for China. Who will say that Sir John may not help China the more when unfettered by official restraints, he may say things which he can never say as British representative here?

"Sir John will soon be leaving but the pines standing dragon like at Lung Wang Tang, the temple of his sojourn in the Western Hills, will ever recall to me the memory of a nation's friends in whose companionship I have enjoyed a personal honour."

*Former President Li Yuan-hung*

In commenting upon Sir John Jordan, former President Li Yuan-hung in an interview said: "Sir John is one of the few men whom I respect. His counsel is wise. When I was President, I often asked him to visit the Presidential Palace and I consulted him on all kinds of questions internal as well as external. He never hesitated to give his frank views. In a number of national crisis, Sir John stood by China and did all in his power to extricate her from her difficulties. I speak of this from personal experience."

"During the first revolution Sir John helped the republican cause considerably. He was then Doyen of the Diplomatic Body in Peking, and I was Commander-in-Chief of the Republican Army with my headquarters at Wuchang. Through the assistance of Sir John, the Powers recognized the revolutionary government as a belligerent. Otherwise the revolutionary government would not have stood on the same footing with the Manchu government which it was determined to overthrow, and would most probably have experienced much unforeseen opposition from all quarters. Therefore I say that it would have taken a longer time to establish the Republic, had Sir John held out against the recognition by the Powers of the belligerency of the revolutionary headquarters."

"Chinese-British trade relations have lasted for more than eighty years, but Sir John has been in China for forty-three years. Of all the foreign officials in China, he has been here the longest. He has seen the gradual rise of British trade in this country, the slow change from a hostile feeling on the part of the Chinese towards the British into one of real friendship and the establishment of a number of successful Chinese-British cooperative enterprises in China. He should find a great satisfaction in these achievements."

"Sir John has been personally kind to me in instructing his authorities of the British Settlement at Tientsin to accord to me all courtesies. This may be a little thing, but personal consideration in such matters comes from a big and generous heart. Sir John certainly knows the Chinese likes and dislikes. This accounts for his success as official representative of the British government in China."

"I only hope that Sir John will return to China again after his retirement not necessarily in an official capacity. On that trip he will ascertain whether

the high admiration now shown by some of the Chinese for him is due to the fact that he is a high British official or to the fact that he is personally liked by the Chinese. As a private Briton he will receive as cordial if not more cordial a welcome from the Chinese as he receives now in his high office. More I cannot say."

*Former-Grand Councillor Na Tung*

The impression of Na Tung, former Grand Councillor of the Manchu Dynasty regarding Sir John Jordan, whom he has known for more than eighteen years, are as follows:—

"Of all the foreign ministers in China, Sir John is the one whom I know the best. I first made his acquaintance in Tsungli Yamen days. Since then, we have always been on the most intimate terms. In the year when Sir John was appointed British Minister to China, I was Grand Secretary and had many official dealings with him, although they became less when I undertook the duties of Inspector-general of Troops, Junior Guardian of the Heir-Apparent, Grand Councillor and Acting Viceroy of Chihli. Our personal relationship however remained as warm in my later official career as before."

"In official matters Sir John advanced the strongest possible arguments in favor of Great Britain. I may add that I did the same in favor of China. We argued and discussed. My experience was that we could always arrive at a settlement. Sir John is a fair-minded man, and a solution of a problem is always possible with a fair-minded man. His sense of justice enhanced my high opinion of him and ever increased my admiration."

"In our personal relationship, Sir John is really the closest friend I have ever had. When I resided in Peking, he frequently visited my home and dined with us. In return I called on him and enjoyed his hospitality. My wife and daughters exchanged visits with Lady Jordan and her daughter, a charming lady whose loss I deeply regret. They were warm friends."

"Since my retirement, Sir John has visited me twice in my Tientsin residence, and renewed our past friendship. I returned those visits at the British legation although on both occasions I was far from well. Personal consideration shown in my retirement indicates genuine friendship. A little courtesy in conveying for me the picture of a tree to Sir Emert Satow in England, has touched me greatly. These little things reveal the true characteristics of Sir John who is ever thoughtful and considerate."

"One reason for the success of Sir John as a British diplomat in China is his knowledge of the Chinese language. In former Manchu days, he was one of very few foreign diplomats who could directly converse with the high officials in their own tongue. He always spoke Chinese when he was engaged in personal conversations, although in official dealings he would speak through his interpreter. His ability to converse fluently in Chinese made him popular with the then high authorities."

"I cannot recall in detail the many friendly acts of Sir John towards my country, but the general impression which I still retain is that he was always helpful to China whenever he could be so without injuring his own national interests. I therefore recall with unusual pleasure a little of our past association for alas my memory now fails me grievously."



*Hon. Tong Shao-yi, Former Premier*

"His Excellency, in accordance with his government's instructions, is returning home and will pass through Shanghai. His Excellency has been Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps in Peking for many years. The high respect in which he is held and his rich experience are so well known to both Chinese and foreigners that I need not say anything more about them. I have been His Excellency's friend for many years and have always paid him the greatest respect. Now that His Excellency is about to leave China I, in bidding farewell to him, should make public some of his achievements for the good of China which my countrymen are not fully aware of.

"I remember when I first made the acquaintance of His Excellency it was at the time when China and Japan unfortunately became involved in war. This Sino-Japanese war brought great trouble to Chinese residents of Korea for they were suddenly left unprotected. At that time His Excellency was British Consul-General in Korea and he helped me a great deal in dealing with the problems of protecting the Chinese residents of Korea. Their lives and property were kept in safety through the protection of Sir John Jordan. Even to the present time the older Chinese residents of Korea remember and speak with gratitude of the protection His Excellency gave them.

"The Republic of China has now been established only eight years and many constructive undertakings are still left unfinished. After His Excellency's return to his native land I sincerely hope that he will inform his countrymen of the real reasons for the reforms accomplished during recent years in China and of the true conditions of the great awakening on the part of the people. And I also sincerely hope that His Excellency, in his capacity of the friendliest friend of the Chinese people, will always give us advice and help as he did before in Korea and with the same enthusiasm.

"The above is the great service that I, Shao-yi, expect from His Excellency and I know that His Excellency sympathizes with my hopes.

(Signed) Tong Shao-yi.

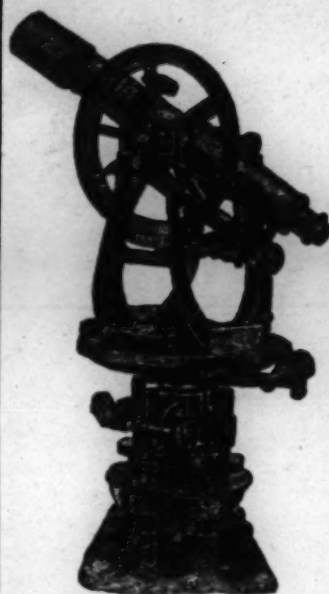
*Former Minister, Wang Chung-hui*

Dr. Wang Chung-hui, at one time Minister of Justice and now President of the Law Codification Commission on Sir John Jordan, said: "My relation with Sir John has been that of a friend. We have met on the broader platform of common human interests rather than on the narrower basis of official intercourse. This has given me a unique opportunity for knowing the man behind the diplomat, and because I have learned to respect the man I am better able to appreciate the diplomat.

"I first met Sir John a few days after the capture of Hankow by the Imperial troops during the first revolution. Through the introduction of Dr. G. E. Morrison I, went with Mr. Li Shih-tseng, the well-known Chinese educator, to see the British Minister that we might ascertain the attitude of foreigners toward the Revolution and put in a plea on behalf of the revolutionaries. His kind reception and sympathetic response greatly heartened us, notwithstanding that he maintained a certain amount of official reserve. I felt that Sir John was a real diplomat, a man who

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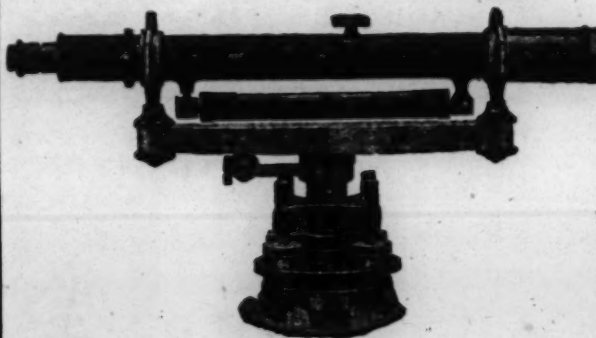
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—The Discourses of Confucius, Book VIII, Wei Ling

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*Wei Ling Kung Chapter 15, Verse 9.*

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interested himself in the welfare of the land to which he had been sent, as sincerely as he represented the country from which he had come, and that in him Great Britain had a worthy representative and China a true friend.

"Many have spoken as if it were the first duty of a diplomat to obtain as many concessions as possible from the country to which he is accredited, forgetting that momentary, possibly ill-gotten gains at the expense of one country cannot but react in the long run to the lasting detriment of the other. This I conceive to be a grave error. At least so far as my own country is concerned, I am convinced that the interests of China and Great Britain, and indeed of China and of any other country, are in many respects identical. This may be graphically represented by two intersecting circles, the overlapping segments of which stand for the interests common to both countries. It is here that the true diplomat finds a field for a full display of his abilities. In proportion as he is able to bring the two centers nearer, the more embracing will the common segments become. In this Sir John has signally succeeded. He has brought closer together the people of China, the center of Chinese interests, and the people of Great Britain, the center of British interests, to the great advantage of both.

"He has not been an idle spectator, but an active participator in the colossal changes which have taken place in the Far East since he first set foot on the shores of China forty-three years ago. He has seen the passing of the old-time mandarin whose knowledge of the world did not extend beyond the confine of the Celestial Empire; he has seen the gradual opening of China to foreign intercourse; he has seen the rapid development of western education in place of the former one-sided concentration of Chinese literature. All these innovations have profited by his keen sympathy, and whenever possible he has thrown his weight on the side of progress. The suppression of the importation of Indian opium, the encouragement given to railway construction, as well as the immense growth of British trade in the Far East, stand to his credit.

"Sir John Jordan will leave China, followed by the best wishes of all who know him. His intimate knowledge of Chinese affairs, his ripe experience as a diplomat, and his clear comprehension of international politics will, we venture to hope, continue to exercise a beneficial influence on Great Britain's foreign policy. May he have many years of quiet enjoyment in his well-earned retirement."

### Chang Hu, Vice-Minister of Finance

The views of Mr. Chang Hu, Vice-Minister of Finance and Director of the Salt Administration on Sir John Jordan, are as follows:

"Sir John is well acquainted with Chinese affairs and is a man of decision. To show this I give a concrete example. In 1913 the first re-organized loan was concluded. On account of lack of time, the terms of the loan were not in great detail. The most simple of all the terms was Article 5 on the methods of the supervision of salt revenues. If the article was strictly followed, there would be endless trouble over the matter of power between the Chinese and foreigners after the assumption of office by the foreign adviser, and also no progress would be made in the administration of salt affairs. At that time the government appointed me director of the Salt Administration. I decided that the power of the foreign adviser and the foreign associate Inspector-general of the Salt Administration must be defined to facilitate transactions of affairs. As to the final decision, it should rest with the Minister of Finance. Some doubt was expressed in foreign quarters as to the wisdom of such an arrangement. It was pointed out by outsiders that if the Minister of Finance had the power for final decision and if he rejected proposals of the foreign member of the Administration, the office of Sir Richard Dane would have become meaningless. But Sir John supported my view, and negotiated with Sir Richard Dane. The result of the negotiation was the acceptance of my arrangement. Later the ministers of the other four Powers, members of the Quintuple Group, accepted my arrangement in succession. The Chinese salt administration was consequently placed upon a sound footing, and further-more there was no dispute between the Chinese and foreign chiefs of the administration from beginning to end, and the Minister of Finance, has never been asked to exercise his veto power. The continual increase of the salt revenue in China is largely due to Sir John's support of my proposal. Sir John knows China well, and is often able to assist her, for which all the Chinese are grateful to him".

Peking, January 10, 1920.

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# Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

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and

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*This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.*

## 1. International Affairs

### Topic 1: American Loan

References: Pp. 249-54, 267, 285.

Questions: 1. What recent change has been made in the source of the new loan to China? 2. Has this loan any political significance? Give reasons for your answer. 3. How is it to be used? 4. How is it to be paid? 5. What does China give as security for the repayment of this loan? 6. Is this security (a) safe for the lenders, (b) safe for China? Base your answer on the history of the Salt and Customs Administrations. 8. Is there any connection between this loan and the new Chinese-American Industrial Bank? 8. Of what use is publicity in such arrangements as these? 8. How will the lending of money by Americans affect their relations with China?

### Topic 2: Municipal Council Representation

References: Pp. 258-61, 282.

Questions: 1. In what way is the present agitation for representation of the Chinese residents due to changed conditions in China? 2. It is argued that the movement is "along the lines of all Anglo-Saxon political development? What is meant by this, and is it correct? 3. What are Mr. Little's suggestions for the settling of the issue? 4. What reason is given by the Council for opposition to this demand? 5. Do you think this reason has a basis in fact? 6. What compromise has been offered by the Council? 7. Why do the Chinese oppose the decision of this matter by a ratepayers meeting?

## 2. Domestic Affairs

### Topic 1: Death of Ex-Pres. Feng

References: Pp. 254, 256, 258, 266.

Questions: 1. Who was Feng Kuo-chang before he became President? 2. How long was he

President and how did he come to fill that office? 3. Note the two messages to the Chinese people. How do his sentiments accord with his life? 4. How has General Feng's fortune been disposed of?

### Topic 2: Growing the Opium Poppy

References: Pp. 270-1, 288.

Questions: 1. Is General Chang Ching-yao encouraging the growth of opium poppies? 2. Why should such valuable seeds be burned by the general? 3. Why did the soldiers object to having pictures taken of the seeds? 4. What power has the Southern gov't in Fukien? 5. Is it to be blamed if poppies are grown there? 6. What object is there in encouraging the production of Opium?

### Topic 3: Better Farming in China.

References: Pp. 281.

Questions: 1. Why is the weight of a plow important? 2. Of two plows why is the one that plows deeper the better plow? 3. In America a plow with two handles is used; the Chinese plow has only one handle. Can you think of any reason for this difference?

## 3. Commerce and Finance

### Topic 1: Silver Dollars and Peking Notes.

References: Pp. 261-2, 299.

Questions: 1. What is meant by "hoarding" silver dollars? 2. Where are the silver dollars that are not in actual use in trade usually kept? 3. What is the number of silver dollars now in Shanghai (p. 299)? 4. How many are in Tientsin, Shanghai and Hankow according to the writer? 5. Which would you prefer to have, five actual silver dollars or a five dollar note of the Bank of China in Peking? 6. Which would you prefer to have, five actual silver dollars or a five dollar note of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Shanghai? 7. If silver

dollars are not hoarded will they go to foreign banks or to Chinese banks? Why? 8. How many depreciated bank notes are in circulation in China? 9. If these notes are the notes of bank, why does their depreciation undermine the credit of the government? 10. Can you state in one sentence the method that is suggested to retire the depreciated Peking bank notes? 11. Does this method seem to you a sensible one?

### Topic 2: Japan's Industrial Situation

References: Pp. 288-92.

Questions: 1. According to the writer what is the cause of the "Go slow" policy of the Japanese workers? 2. Have you ever heard of this method being used by laborers in China? Is there a Chinese name for it? 3. What is the method proposed in Japan for dealing with labor troubles? 4. Do you think the courts can deal more successfully with a "go slow" strike than the employer? 5. If not, is the new method likely to work? 6. We are told that "Japan's great asset in industrial competition is her abundance of cheap labor." Do you believe this? 7. Do you think that cheap labor is a good thing for China? 8. Are you planning to work at a low wage all your life? 9. Would you like to see your brother working at low wages? 10. Do you think it is a good thing for the working people of China in general to receive low wages? 11. Try to state in a way that satisfies you the advantage to country of low wages? (See Ely, Principles of Economics, p. 5)

### Topic 3: The Trade of the Philippines.

References: Pp. 293.

Questions: 1. Of the imports find the one that has increased most and the one which has decreased most in the last ten months. Does this indicate a satisfactory economic condition? 2. Of the exports find the one which has increased most and the one that has decreased most. Answer the same question.

### Topic 4: Important Words and Phrases

References: The page reference is given in parentheses.

Questions: Find the meaning of each of the following: sky-scraper (294), monopoly (250), ratepayers (258), democratic government (260), moratorium (261), suspension of specie payment (262), convertible notes (262), strike (299), lockout (290).



## News from North China

Mrs. H. J. Krenz, of the American legation, has left for Tsingtao from which place she will sail on the January transport for the United States.

The Commandant and Officers of the American legation Guard gave an at home at the Legation Guard Skating Rink on Wednesday afternoon.

Dr. and Mrs. George Davis and small son of the Methodist Mission in Peking have recently returned from a three weeks' trip to Shanghai and Foochow.

The President will give a luncheon party to the Diplomatic Corps in the Presidential Palace today. In the afternoon he invites many Chinese journalists to a tea.

Ray Atherton, Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Tokyo, has been transferred to the American legation in Peking, and will arrive in Peking within the next week.

Information has been received from Outer Mongolia stating that Chen Yi, former resident Commissioner at Urga, has started from Urga for Peking together with his staff by motor-car.

Commissioner Pearce of the Salvation Army of Peking has gone to Shanghai to investigate conditions there and make plans for beginning work as soon as possible. He will return in about two weeks.

Li Sheng-tao and Tien Yin-huang, Speaker and Vice-speaker of the Senate, have sent a telegram to the Living Buddha at Urga, congratulating him on his receipt of the Title of Honor from the government.

The death of Marian Moore Newton, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. W. Carey Newton, of the Bush Theological Seminary at Hwang-shien, occurred on the morning of January 4th at the Presbyterian Hospital.

Pau Fu, Vice-Minister of Finance, assumed office on Monday last. Chien Ching-sun, hitherto acting as Vice-Minister, has relinquished his acting post and accepted the appointment as Vice-Chief of the Currency Reform Bureau.

There will be a concert and entertainment for the benefit of the social work begun by the Peking Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A. and the American Board Mission in the Y. M. C. A. on January 13th and 14th, for the poor in the city.

Miss Li Chung-ching from Hunan tried to lodge a protest against the action of General Chang Ching-ya's troops in her province, who have taken possession of many educational buildings and converted them into temporary barracks.

A. C. Cornish is going to San Francisco in a fortnight to get married. He expects to return in less than two months time, and will bring back his wife to Tientsin to stay. Mr. Cornish is also a director of the North Star Publishing Company.

D. B. Lasseter, formerly student interpreter of the American legation, returned on January 3rd to Peking to resume his duties. Mr. Lasseter first came to Peking in December 1916 and left in September 1917 to go with coolies to France.

Dr. W. W. Yen, Chinese Minister in Denmark, is returning to China at the instruction of the government. During his absence from Copenhagen, Mr.

Tsao, First Secretary and former Second Secretary at London, will be Charge D'Affaires.

Wang Chih-chieh, formerly an under-official in the Tientsin Bank of China, has succeeded Mr. Chang as director of the bank. He has announced to the Chamber of Commerce that he will not be responsible for the obligations of his predecessor.

The Rev. Walter Chinghua Young, father of Samuel S. Young, who was chief clerk of the Engineering Department of the Grand Canal Improvement Board in Tientsin, died in Peking on January 6th at the home of his son. The funeral services were held yesterday.

The concert under the patronage of Russian Minister, Prince Koudacheff, given by Madame Policarpoff and Mr. Selivanoff, assisted by Professor Brigida's quintette at the Russian legation on Thursday evening was a success. It was given in aid of the fund for destitute Russian refugees.

Yeh Kung-cho, former Vice-Minister of Communications, will be appointed Industrial Commissioner. A mandate appointing him to the important office will be issued within a few days. Soon after its promulgation, Mr. Yeh will tour the whole country in order to acquaint himself with the local conditions.

The Diversion Committee of the Anglo-Chinese-American Club in Tientsin met on Tuesday and discussed plans to start the club moving on the entertainment and social side. The overhauling, repairing and decorating of the club is now completed and much new furniture has been installed.

John R. Freeman, accompanied by Mrs. Freeman and Mr. Freeman, Junior, left Tientsin on Thursday morning for America by way of Shanghai, Hongkong and Suez Canal. Many of the members of the Grand Canal Improvement Board and the Directorate-General of Flood Relief and Conservancy, saw him off at the station.

A new school for Chinese boys has been established by Father O'Gorman and Father Mullins. Father O'Gorman came to Peking in August from France where he had served in the British army as chaplain for two years. Father Mullins came to the Chinese Capital about a year ago from Australia. They are hoping to have two more priests to assist them in this good work.

The eleven guilds which have sworn to support the boycott and cut off all business relations with Japanese merchants met on Thursday in the Tientsin Chamber of Commerce and perfected a union organization to further its purposes. They decided to ask George Chien Hsu, former Minister of Justice and now editor-in-chief of the *Social Welfare* to act as their legal counsel.

Word has been received that Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Chandler, of the American Board Mission in Peking, have arrived in Japan, but are detained there because of the illness of Mrs. Chandler's mother. They are expected to arrive in Tientsin about the end of the month and remain there for two or three days, before proceeding to Peking, where Mr. Chandler will be stationed for language study.

Under the instructions of the Ministry of the Interior, a saving plan for police has been put into operation. Police and gendarmes receiving ten dollars a month or less are allowed to set aside any amount at



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their option. Those receiving more must monthly save one-third of their earnings. The savings are to be put in the Post Office Savings Bank, and superintended by the Police Department.

Consul-General Captain Fileti has submitted a plan to his government on the new Italian Municipality in Tientsin. One special feature of the plan which pleases the Chinese very much, is that Chinese land-holders shall have full voting privileges and a representation on the Council. Captain Fileti will return to Italy in the near future to complete the arrangement concerning the new municipal organization.

A.C. Cornish, manager of the Standard Oil Company in Tientsin, was elected president of the American Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin at its annual meeting held on Thursday. Stanley Williams, manager of the International Banking Corporation and P. H. Bordwell, of the Dollar Lumber Company, were elected first and second Vice-presidents. R. T. Evans, professor of International Law at Pei Yang University, was re-elected secretary, and P. E. Dailey, was chosen treasurer.

On Sunday afternoon, the 15th Division, which used to be commanded by former President Feng Kwo-chang, who died a week ago, tried to mutiny on account of their failure to get their pay for six months and the death of their leader. The 9th Division stood loyally by the government. The trouble was consequently localized. It is now understood that \$80,000 has been turned over to the paymaster of the 15th Division. This satisfied the soldiers for the time being.

The Anfu Club is supporting the proposal to nominate Hu Wei-teh, former Chinese Minister to France, as Minister to France, as Minister to Tokyo, owing to the fact, it is reported, that he recommended direct negotiations between China and Japan for the return of Tsingtao. Mr. Hu is now staying in Shanghai, and will come to Peking together with Lu Cheng-hsiang, Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Chief Delegate to the European Peace Conference, who is expected to arrive in Shanghai soon.

The Tientsin Japanese Yarn Piece-goods and Silk Dealers Association, having made a fruitless protest to the Chinese Yarn, Piece-goods and Silk Guild against the announced severance by the latter of all business connections with the former, and the suspension of all contracts entered into and the holding of delivery on all goods ordered, says the *North China Star* and has appealed to the Japanese Consular officials for assistance in forcing the Chinese merchants to accept delivery on goods and continue relations. Japanese Consul-General Funatsu has consequently addressed a letter to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, threatening that the Japanese government will hold the Chinese authorities responsible for indemnification to the Japanese merchants for losses suffered by them.

Peking, January 10, 1920.



## News from Central China

The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha at Hankow has been informed by their head office that the capital of the company has been increased from Yen 60,000,000 to Yen 200,000,000.

The record of collection of custom revenue from the port of Hankow in 1919 is approximately 4,219,500 taels in spite of the fact that the year has been one of great unrest politically.

Rev J. Nyren, president of the Swedish Missionary Society, is expected to visit the Swedish School in Kikungshan, a beautiful mountain resort near Hankow 2,500 feet above sea level. He is to investigate the conditions of that school and present same to the Swedish government.

The annual meeting of the Wu-Han branch of the Boy Scout Association of China was held on Friday afternoon. Dr. Z. T. K. Woo, Superintendent of the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works, presided and many attended the meeting.

The export from Hankow during the week past is nothing materially different from that of week before last. Large amount of goatskins to the United States were shipped, and also some wood oil and gallnuts. Except that the Japanese are exporting as usual, the market is quiet.

A report in the Chinese press in Hankow has it that a certain Chinese in Wuhu is interesting himself in a plan to form a motor truck company to start with a capital of \$800,000. The company intends to operate passenger and cargo motor trucks on a road between Wuhu to Yinchow in Anhwei province.

The tobacco leaf industry in Hankow has developed into one of importance. The principal producing centers in Hupeh are Kunchow, Hsienning and Hwangkang, but part of the produce exported from Hankow come from Chengchow, Honan. The price of this product now soars as high as about Tls 20 for a picul.

General Wang Chan-yuan, Military Governor of Hupeh, has been informed by the Peking government, that in recognition of the able way he has governed Hupeh for the past seven years an officer has been despatched from Peking to decorate him with an order of merit. The date of investiture has not yet been fixed.

Near the coal mines in the vicinity of Yiyang, the center of timber trade in Hunan, formerly covered with hardwood trees, but these have been cut down to make pitprops and no replanting done. The resulting bareness of hillside is a source of weakness, as the supply of timber is less all the time, while the lack of trees causes floods in the valleys.

The provincial mint in Chungking is going to start making steel plates and rails in preparation for the railway works. Only a part of the plant was working using both German and British machines, and part of the original installations is now lying idle. This mint was built about twenty years ago, but for some time minted no coins.

About 160 Chinese students in Chungking are now taking a preparatory course in French in the hope that they will be able to proceed to France next autumn to pursue higher industrial education in French colleges. A special school has been started for them, and many of them have been granted free tuition and will be advanced the money for their journey.

Merchandise of foreign manufacture is now in good demand in the inland city of Tatsienlu, Sze-



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chuen. The range is limited, but it is of value, and no doubt could be extended and turned to advantage. Piece goods, satins, drills, dyed of suitable color and prints, and miscellaneous goods including kerosene, candles, soap and enamel will find a ready sale in that city.

The production of salt in the district known by the Salt Administration as Tze-kung for the past year is expected to pass the four million piculs mark. For the years 1916, 1917 and 1918 the amount of salt exported from Tze-kung was over three million and a half annually. Great inconvenience is felt in transporting the salt from this port to the river port on account of bad roads.

The street newspaper hawkers in Hankow all refuse to sell the *Hukwang Hsin Pao*, the Japanese daily in Chinese published in the Japanese Concession in Hankow, that never fails to cast onslaughts on all works by Americans in China even such as the Y. M. C. A. This paper has practically no local sale, the only readers of it being the officials in Wuchang and outports.

The report from Peking that General Feng Yur-hsiang, who was wounded together with Dr. O. T. Logan, head of the Presbyterian Mission in Changteh, Hunan, who was shot dead, has died of wounds has been officially denied by a telegram from the much respected Christian General of Hunan. General Feng will be in hospital for some time, but there is no fear as to his ultimate recovery.

Thousands are at work on the new embankment along the Han River to keep the river in its proper course and save the flooded areas from further inundation. The more important part of the work has not begun yet, and operations at present are confined to the making of a low dam by filling up from either end of the gap. Sand is used in place of soil which is scanty and the stability of the new embankment is questionable.

A lecture on dirt for Chinese cooks will be delivered by the Rev. T. K. Hu, executive secretary of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. who has recently returned from America where he studied Y. M. C. A. work. Mrs. E. L. Hall, chairman of the Social Service Department of the American Women's Club in Hankow, is urging all American and European households to let their cooks attend the lecture next Tuesday.

The province of Hupeh is one of the delinquents to forward to the government the stamp tax revenue. The military authorities claim that they had to appropriate receipts from the stamp tax to their own uses for the reason that the government has been behindhand in remitting to them funds for the disbandment of superfluous troops and the payment of arrears of military expenses. This state of affair will continue just as the government holds up these military remittances.

The request of the Military Governor of Hupeh to Hankow Union Society to change its name into Hankow Volunteer Companies with appropriate reorganization has been unanimously protested at a recent meeting. Representatives from different wards in Hankow are of the opinion that if such a measure of the authorities to suppress the growth of free institutions be tolerated, there will be no hope that the people of Hankow will be able to assert their rights freely in the future.

According to a British expert, Tayeh iron ore in Hupeh yields as high as 60 per cent of pure iron, while the vein is so thick, even at the surface, that with an annual output of 1,000,000 tons, it would be sufficient to last one hundred years. The supply actually may be multiplied several times when deeper layers are surveyed. The Han-Yeh-Ping iron works at Hanyang and Tayeh produce over 160,000 tons of raw and 60,000 tons of steel per year but in the future this output will be far surpassed.

At the end of the old year, the Wu-Han Y. M. C. A. closed their books with a credit of a little over \$300. The annual budget for the work in 1919 was about \$52,000 and the funds were secured almost entirely from Chinese sources although about \$1,500 was contributed by foreign friends of the Association. It was in 1914 that the budget changed from debit balance to a credit balance of over \$1,500 in 1918 and over \$300 for 1919. There are now 2,040 members in the Association, and ten free night schools and free classes were conducted by it for the poor and workmen in Hankow and Wuchang.

The forty five large and heavy bales of poppy seeds transported from Fengtien for Hunan were forwarded to Changsha by the evening train of the Wuchang-Changsha Railway on January 3. This consignment of poppy seeds total about 10,000 catties. Notwithstanding the appeals of the students union to all parts of the country and the local press being against the wholesale cultivation of opium in Hunan, the seeds were transported by a group of Chang Chun-chang's soldiers who came to the stations with pistols in hand and forced the soldiers on guard of the seeds to give up. General Wang Chan-yuan of Hupeh, who at first consented to have the seeds burned after an investigation, telephoned the station to let the opium seeds go on the point when the soldiers escorts were trying to take the heavy bales out.

Hankow, January 10, 1920.

#### News From Honan

Instructions have been sent out by the Industrial Bureau ordering all the districts to organize the Industrial Promotion Offices.

The Educational Exhibition, which was decided to be held for one week (Jan. 2 to Jan. 8), will be continued for three more days, closing on the 11th inst.

Han Feng Low, representative of General T'ang Chi Yao of Yunnan, has arrived at Kaifeng for discussing peace questions with the Military Governor of this province.

The first Class Silkworm Feeding and the High Primary Schools in Taikang have raised a sum of about \$80 for organizing peddlers groups to sell Chinese National products.

Students from other places in Kaifeng have decided to dispatch representatives to their districts before the winter vacation for urging students in their native cities to organize Students' Unions.



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A society was organized by patriotic girls and ladies in Kaifeng and it is called the Nu Tsu Tung Chih Hsu or the Women's United Purpose Society. The inaugural meeting of this society was decided to be held in the Eastern Temple of the God of Fire on the 11th inst.

A Christian National Salvation Society has been organized in Kaifeng. Rev. Wei I Heng of the Canadian Church Mission was elected to be its president; while Dr. T'an Tsu Tung of the Tung Sheng Chun Dispensary and Huo Ching Shan of the Y. M. C. A. were elected to be the vice-presidents.

The Anti-opium Association of Honan has adopted nineteen articles of measures for prohibiting opium, morphias and the like from being smoked, sold, transported and cultivated. All the public organizations, such as the just offices, police stations, tax collecting bureaus and Churches, were requested for necessary co-operation.

T. J. Kuo

Kaifeng, Honan, January 8, 1920.

**News from South China**

The price of tungsten in the North and East Rivers, the two Kwangs, has risen to \$30—a picul.

A new building costing \$50,000 is to be built in Taishatau, Canton, for the Salt Patrol Administration.

Forty Christian organizations in Canton have united to start a campaign against gambling in the city.

W. C. Chu, M. Sc., (Syracuse University), is establishing a printing ink factory at Paak Hok Tung, Honam, Canton.

Owing to the dearth of imported coal an impetus has been given to the coal mining industry in the North River districts.

Five hundred students participated in an inter-collegiate athletic meet held at Yukong district, on December, 22-25, 1919.

Miss Soo Heung Sui, principal of the Yueh Wah Girls School, is the first woman elected a member of the Kwangtung Educational Association.

American Vice-Consul Paul F. Faison, for more than two years attached to the Canton Consulate-General, will be transferred to Nanking.

The Canton government is supporting sixteen government students in America, each of whom receives a monthly allowance of G.\$90.

Li Pak-yin, principal of the First Middle School was elected president of the Kwangtung Educational Association, at its meeting, December 28.

All the public schools in Changsha, Hunan, have closed down as a result of Tuchun Chang Ching-yao's diverting the money for educational purposes to military expenses.

Dr. J. W. Jamieson, H.B.M., Consul-General at Canton, now in charge of the British Consulate-General at Shanghai, is expected back in Canton early next February.

Judge Charles S. Lobingier, of the United States Court for China, will hold sessions in Canton at the American Consulate-General sometime the latter part of January.

The Salt Commissioner of Two Kwangs reports a marked decrease on the receipts of the salt administration, its total obligations to the government falling due amounting to \$1,258,254.56.

Generals Li Fook Lum, Ngai Bong-ping, and Chan Lim-pak and some others have raised a capital of \$100,000 for the organization of a company to build motorboats in Honam, Canton.

The Chief of Police at Swatow reports that a certain organization calling itself the "All Organization Union" has been coercing the merchants in Swatow to join its ranks under threats.

It is reported that construction work of the automobile road from Sunwui to Hokshan will be finished by next March. The first and second sections of the road are already completed.

The building of a highway from Canton to Whampoa is proposed. It will probably be part of a plan to develop Whampoa into a seaport capable of accomodating ocean going steamers of heavy tonnage.

According to gold and silver jewellery shop keepers and silk merchants business during the year 1919 was profitable, while the pawn-brokers claim to have lost money because of the fluctuating exchange on the silver currency.

The Women's Council of China, as proposed by Mrs. Chau Hsin and other Cantonese women, was organized on December 27, when more than two hundred women, mostly school teachers, attended the meeting of inauguration.

Judge Peter Hing, manager of the Kwangtung Tramway Company, will sail for America on January 14, for the purpose of purchasing materials for the Canton Tramway Company. He will be accompanied by Y. M. Chu, an engineer of the Company.

The European-American Returned Students Association of Canton has elected the following officers for 1920:—H. Y. Loo, president; Chas. S. Lowe, vice-president; Hin Wong, English Secretary; Y. N. Lee, Chinese Secretary; and Arthur Lym, treasurer. The association held a successful reunion New Year's Eve, among the hundred gentlemen and ladies present being Dr. Wu Ting-fang.

New Year's Day was observed fittingly in Canton. The Military government had three days holiday; the members of the General Chamber of Commerce displayed national flags and had appropriate celebrations. Dr. Wu Ting-fang entertained official guests and foreign consuls on New Year's Day and the day following; and Chan Lim-pak gave a reception to the



members of the Canton Militia of which he is the chief commandant, at the Militia Parade Ground.

The first banquet of the Canton Western Returned Students Union was held at the Western Hotel, Canton, December, 30, with an attendance of seventy members and guests. Addresses by distinguished guests and musical entertainments helped to make the event memorable. The following were elected officers for 1920:—Dr. Ma Chun-wu, president; Dr. En Sai-tai and Mr. Fo Sun, vice-presidents; Mr. Wu Ping-yet, Chinese secretary; Mr. Wai Yuk, foreign secretary; and Dr. Andrew Wu Gayson, treasurer.

H. W.

Canton, January, 2, 1920.

## Who's Who in China



Pan Fu, the New Vice-Minister of Finance  
(潘復字馨航)

Pan Fu, who was appointed Vice-Minister of Finance at the beginning of December 1919, is a native of Tsinghsien, Shantung. He comes from a literary and influential family.

In the Tsing Dynasty, Mr. Pan successfully passed the examinations held by the Provincial government of Shantung and received the degree of Chujen, which is equivalent to the Western M. A. Shortly before the first Revolution in 1911, he was Industrial Taotai in Shantung.

In 1913, he was appointed Chief of the Industrial Bureau of Shantung. During his tenure of office, he encouraged the industrial development of the province by various means. An industrial exhibition was held under his patronage.

After his resignation from the office of Chief of the Industrial Bureau, Mr. Pan devoted his time to the study of the Grand River problem with the object of finding a solution for it.

In the Autumn of 1915, he organized the Lufeng Spinning Mill in Tsinan. Shortly afterwards, he was

appointed by the government to be Associate Director of the National Conservancy Bureau with its headquarters in Peking. As Associate Conservancy Director, he worked out many plans for the improvement of the rivers in China.

In December of 1918, he was appointed by the President to be Associate Director of the Grand Canal Improvement Board, of which Hsiung Hsi-ling is Director-General. As Mr. Hsiung is now in mourning, Mr. Pan is Acting Director-General of the Board. He continues holding this office although he is now Vice-Minister of Finance.

Mr. Pan is spending his leisure time on the investigation of Ordoes with the object of improving the livelihood of the people living in that place. Ordoes is surrounded by a bend of the Yellow River, and may be developed into a fertile colony.

The new Vice-Minister of Finance is a sworn brother of the present Prime Minister, General Ch'ü Yun-peng, and the Lieutenant-General of Jehol, General Tien Chung-yu. He is influential among the Chinese officials.



Yao Kuo-chen, [Vice-Minister of Communications]  
(姚國楨)

Mr. Yao Kuo-chen, the new Vice-Minister of Communications, is a leader of the rising generation. He is alert, energetic and thoroughly acquainted with the administrative works of the Ministry of Communications.

Mr. Yao was born in Kuei Chih Hsien, Anhwei Province, and is a comparatively young man, being only thirty-seven years of age. He first studied in the High School of Kiangsi, which granted to him a scholarship to the Preparatory Department of the Peking Government University. He completed his education in the Govern-

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ment University. The Board of Education under the Manchu regime conferred upon him the degree of Chu Jen (M. A.)

Prior to his obtaining the degree, the new Vice-Minister of Communications was appointed by the Bureau of Military Funds of Kwangsi as its delegate in Peking, and was recommended for the post of Expectant Second Secretary of a Board by the same Bureau for services rendered. In 1909 the Board of Education recommended him for promotion to the rank of Senior Secretary. In the same year he was assigned to the Ministry of Posts and Communications for service.

In 1912, soon after the establishment of the Ministry of Communications, Mr. Yao held various responsible positions—Assistant Secretary and Chiefs of the Compilation Section and Archives Section of the General Affairs Department. In 1913 he was made Principal of the School of Communications. A year after, he functioned as Vice-Chairman of the Commission on Statistics.

In 1916, Mr. Yao was appointed Acting Director of Telegraphs, Posts and Navigation. After the reorganization of the Ministry in the same year, he was first appointed Councillor and then Director of the Department of Posts, holding concurrently the office of Inspector-General of Posts.

The new Vice-Minister of Communications went to Japan in 1917 to attend the celebration commemorating the completion of the China-Japan Through Traffic arrangements, and at the same time to investigate into matters dealing with railroads, posts, telegraphs and

navigation. On his return he again became councillor. In 1918 he was appointed concurrently to take charge of the General Affairs Department of the Ministry.

In December of 1919, Mr. Yao was appointed to his present post of Vice-Minister of Communications. Now he is also Chairman of the Standing Committee on the Unification of Railway Accounts and Statistics and Assistant Director of the Bank of Communications.

For the important services rendered Mr. Yao was given a two Class Ta Shou Chia Ho and a three Class Wen Hu Decorations. He also received from the Japanese government a three class Order of the Sacred Treasure.

## Week's News Summary

### CHINA

January 9. Peking dispatch tells of capture by brigands at Lao-sv-kuan of Dr. Shelton, American missionary.—Two Chinese charged with murder of F. E. Weiss at Shanghai.

January 11. Dispatch from Peking states restoration of monarchy rumored as new move of Anfu Club.

January 12. Aero Club of Shanghai formed.

January 13. Shanghai Chinese shopkeepers vote against strike and will pay city taxes.

January 14. Peking teachers strike called off.



## JAPAN

January 10. Tientsin Japanese said to be threatening claim for indemnity account of boycott.

## GENERAL

January 9. Red's hold in United States uprooted and 4,500 arrested, some for deportation.

January 10. Protocol ending armistice signed by European Allies without American participation. Clemenceau mentioned as next president of France.

January 11. Rail conference on in Britain.—Admiral Jellicoe is guest of American Navy.

January 12. Report received of Germany's signature to protocol bringing peace treaty into effect.—A second conference of inter-Allied representatives to be held.—London dispatch states Bolsheviks are successful in all parts of Russia.

January 13. Premier Nitti visits London and hope is held for a peaceable settlement of Fiume situation. Two more Americans killed by Mexican bandits.

January 14. United States warns Berlin it has not yet ratified treaty of peace.—Poincare chosen French senator.—New treaty plan before United States Senate.

## Men and Events

Prof. John A. Ely of St. John's University who has been in America on leave is expected back in Shanghai in February.

At a meeting of the Quest Society on Monday, January 12, Dr. Albert S. Tenney delivered a lecture on "Eugenics. Can the Race be Improved by Selection."

W. S. Leonard, special representative of the U. S. Rubber Co., in the Far East, departed for Manila, and South China on Wednesday, January 14, on a short business trip.

W. C. Sprague of the Standard Oil Co. arrived in Shanghai this week from America. Mr. Sprague has been in the United States during the past six months on leave.

T. F. Cobbs of the British American Tobacco Company, returned to Shanghai on the s.s. *Empress of Asia*, Monday, January 12, after several months spent in America and England.

Mrs. Carl Crow, who has been in New York for the last six months returned to Shanghai on Monday, January 12, on the s.s. *Empress of Asia*. She was accompanied by her daughter, Betty.

According to word received by the Methodist Episcopal Church Mission's local office, the missionaries of the mission will get an advance increase in pay of \$200 to \$250 a year, granted effective from January 1.

Sir Everard Fraser, British Consul-General, accompanied by Lady Fraser, and daughter, arrived in Shanghai on the s.s. *Empress of Asia*, Monday, January 12. Sir Everard has been in England and America during his leave.

# International Banking Corporation

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Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Thompson of the Standard Oil Co., who have been home on leave for the last six months expect to return to Shanghai about March 1, on the s. s. *Ecuador*. They have been visiting relatives in Boston, New York, Cleveland, Ohio and New Mexico.

Elmer F. Shanstrom, acting chief constable of the Special Constables in Hongkew district, shot and killed himself, Saturday morning, January 10, on Range Road, near the Municipal Mortuary. Confronted by financial difficulties is the cause of the action, according to report.

Allen W. Hexamer, marine insurance manager for China of the American Foreign Insurance Association, arrived in Shanghai Monday by the *Empress of Asia* and will establish headquarters for China of the association in this city. He was accompanied by Mrs. Hexamer.

A dinner and smoker was held at the American Club on Thursday evening, January 15, by the members of the American Legion. C. S. Lobingier, Judge of the U. S. Court for China was the principal speaker. The object of the service club is outlined for political and civic betterment.

Dean Palmer, special correspondent of the *Boston Globe*, arrived in Shanghai last week on his way to Manila and South China. He has been in Japan and North China for several weeks and expects to return to Shanghai. He is collecting information for a series of articles dealing with Far Eastern affairs.

A meeting of the Saturday Club was held at the Carlton Cafe on Tuesday, January 13, at which Miss Ellen F. Pendleton, M. A., L. L. D., president of Wellsley College, gave an address and Dr. Gertrude Walker, dean of the Women's Medical College at Philadelphia also gave an address on "Hands Across the Ocean."

W. G. Avery, general manager of the Asia Banking Corporation, Shanghai, departed for Manila, on the s. s. *Empress of Asia* on Wednesday, January 14, for inspection of offices of the bank at Manila, and South China ports. J. H. Wichers, assistant general manager, will assume the duties of Mr. Avery during his absence. He was accompanied by Mrs. Avery.

Garner Curran, former publicity Y.M.C.A. secretary in Siberia and now representative of the *Trans-Pacific* and *Japan Advertiser*, (Tokio), addressed the meeting of the Advertising Club of China at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. on Wednesday, January 14. Mr. Curran illustrated his lecture with pictures taken in Russia. His lecture was given in English and Chinese, being interpreted by Mr. Zi.

"We learn that there is a treaty between China and the United States which gives Congress certain power over American citizens in China. Mr. Randal, of California, has recently introduced into Congress a bill forbidding American citizens engaging in drink manufacture abroad. There is hope, therefore, that the high standards adopted in the United States with regard to alcoholism can be made effective in China." From the *Chinese Recorder*.



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SHANGHAI

Commodore Louis D. Beaumont, Major Charles J. Glidden and Benjamin Hillman, members of the Around the World by Air Derby, were the principal speakers at the tiffin of the University Club which was held Friday, December 9, at the Carlton Cafe. Dr. Julian Petit, temporary chairman of the organization committee of the Shanghai Aero Club, also spoke outlining the formation of that body. Dr. Tong Shao-yi presided. Approximately 100 members and guests were present.

The American Company, S. V. C., at their last meeting, decided to follow the custom of previous years and will again hold a Ball on Washington's Birthday. This has always been the great social event for the American community, and their friends in Shanghai. An excellent committee has been selected and it is anticipated that this year's event will surpass those of previous years. It is expected that the Ball will be held on Saturday, February 21, as Washington's Birthday falls this year on Sunday. Further announcements will be made as the committee progress in their arrangements.

Japanese are pouring into the Philippines at an ever increasing rate, according to a recent article in the *Philippines National Weekly*. In 1909 only 133 came to the islands during the entire year, while during the first half of the year just past 1,561 entered through the five entry ports. The total for 1918 was 3,965. This, according to the weekly, does not tell the whole story for entries are made elsewhere than the entry ports and in the province of Davao there are no less than 18,000 Japanese which is approximately 8,000 more than is reported by the census bureau for the entire islands.

V. C. Tong was elected first chairman of the Aero Club of Shanghai at a meeting held at the Carlton Cafe, Monday afternoon, December 12, to effect a temporary organization. Major Charles J. Glidden was present and assisted in the organization. Other officers elected were: Major William R. McBain, vice-president and L. M. Bocker, secretary and treasurer. It was announced that the Italian government aviators now in Shanghai will become members of the organization and will place their planes at the disposal of the club in so far as regulations permit. About fifty were present at the meeting. A second meeting is to be held next Monday at 5 o'clock at the Carlton Cafe.

### Shanghai Chinese Vote To Pay Taxes

After deliberations lasting over a period of two weeks, the Chinese residents of Shanghai voted to pay the spring tax assessments of the Shanghai Municipal Council and to separate the issue from that of representation on the city governing body. The decision was made after recommendations from Yang Tchong, Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs, C. C. Nieh, representing the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, and Chen Tsze-min, chairman of the League of Street Unions. The Chinese were assured, however, that negotiations would continue with new vigor for native representation on the Municipal Council.

On Monday the shopkeepers who refused to pay their taxes were tried in the Mixed Court and judgment given against them. Monday afternoon the police entered the shops of the men charged and confiscated sufficient goods to meet the assessments. Other shopkeepers have complied with the wishes of the Chinese leaders and have paid their assessments.

### Tsing Hua Students Bank

BY YANG CHEN-Z

The Tsing Hua Students Bank was organized in the fall of 1915 and is entirely of local character. Its purpose is to relieve the proctors of their additional burden of taking care of the students' money, and to cultivate the habit of saving among the young men. In making transactions with this bank a student also learns some underlying principles of the banking business.

The management of this institution is in the hands of a standing committee appointed by the president of the college. The work on the part of those who are in charge is only a phase of social service. The whole machinery is run by three men, one serving as general manager, one accountant, and the other cashier.

The transactions are current deposits, fixed deposits, safe-keeping of valuables, loans to students, and special deposits. The unit of current deposit is ten cents. This can be drawn from the bank at any time during banking hours and yields no interest. Only current deposit is subject to check, which must be properly written and signed, and the unit of withdrawal at any time is ten cents. The unit of fixed deposit is one dollar, and interest at the rate of one and half per cent per annum is allowed. Drafts, promissory notes, irredeemable bank notes, valuables and the like may be put in bank for safe-keeping, and no charge will be made.



The growth of the bank is shown by the following table:—

|      | Current deposit | Fixed deposit | Depositors | Loans  |
|------|-----------------|---------------|------------|--------|
| 1915 | \$318.00        | \$15.00       | 52         | 0      |
| 1918 | \$19,370.64     | \$985.00      | 498        | \$1180 |

During the year 1918-1919 there were six depositors opened current account with the bank with over two hundred dollars. The maximum cash receipt on a single day was \$10,293.90, and the maximum cash disbursement on a single day was \$1,334.35. This bank was not started with any capital, and the running expenses are covered by profit made on exchanges and collecting charges on drafts and checks of other banks. The total business done last year was so big that a net profit of about one hundred and eighty dollars was made, a portion of which will be given to social works, and particularly to help building the wooden shelter now under construction in front of the college gate for ricsha coolies.

This bank with the cooperation of the proctors of the college also looks into the individual accounts of the students, giving advice if necessary as to how to eliminate the nonessential objects of expenditure and see that the essential expenditure is within the inexorable limits of the fund available.

A budget is made by each student at the beginning of the school year to be approved by the college proctors. Any time a check is drawn up by a student must first go to proctors for approval. A check must be properly stamped by the proctors before it can be cashed at the bank.

#### Women's Work Conference Closes

The delegation of fourteen prominent women educators who came to the Orient to meet in conference with women educators from all parts of China and Japan brought the conference to a close on Thursday, January 8. The subjects of hygiene, morals, religion, literature, and politics were discussed during the sessions held daily in the Union Church Hall. Miss Ellen F. Pendleton, president of Wellsley College was at the head of the delegation and acted as chairman of the conference. Miss Grace Coppock of the Y. M. C. A. acted as vice-chairman. The object of the workers was to acquaint themselves with conditions as they actually exist in China in order to promote propaganda in America to arouse interest in the foreign mission fields. A constructive program was laid out for the conference and each session was addressed by some member of the delegation especially fitted for the subject chosen. All of the recommendations made during the conference were national and it is probable the results will have a large influence on the future policy of women's mission work. During the last session the plan for co-education at the Shanghai Baptist College was endorsed and resolutions were also suggested whereby other mission colleges might be encouraged to become co-educational.

Miss Pendleton, chairman of the organization and president of Wellsley College, and Miss Charlotte Conant, of Walnut Hill College plan to sail for the United States on January 16, Miss Helen Calder, chairman of the religious education mission departed for India; and Miss Nellie Prescott, chairman of the Administration Commission is planning to sail for America on January 24. The remainder of the commission will depart after a few weeks longer stay in the Orient.



## How To Freshen The Complexion & Make The Powder Stay On!

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You can feel the tenseness around eyes and mouth relax. Your skin is smoother, fresher. Now powder your face as usual.

*The powder will stay on two or three times as long.*

Do this always before powdering. It makes the powder look more natural. It gives your skin a new transparent loveliness, an exquisite softness that makes you look your very best. And it will never embarrass you by coming out in a wretched shine!



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## Women and Events

The marriage took place on Monday, January 12, of Rowland A. Curry of Shanghai and Mrs. M. Gaussen, at Cecile Court, Avenue Road, Shanghai.

The McTyeire School Alumni Association and Sorority were hosts at a reception and tea in honor of the deputation of the Women's Federated Boards of America on Wednesday afternoon, January 14, 1 Edinburgh Road, at 3 o'clock.

Mrs. Claude Thompson, of Nanking University and president of the Smith College Club of China has been asked by the general committee in charge of raising a \$4,000,000 fund for Smith College at Northampton, Mass., to act as chairman of the Smith alumni in China and to be responsible for the raising of the quota which will be assigned to the Smith women in China.

The marriage took place on January 8, at Yokohama, of Henry E. Morton of the British Cigarette Co., Ltd., of Shanghai and Miss Estelle Bassett, daughter of Col. and Mrs. E. B. Bassett of Hopkinsville, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Morton will tour Japan on a three weeks wedding trip and then will return to Shanghai where they will make their home, at No. 202 Avenue du Roi Albert.

A reception in honor of Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Brockman, associate general secretary of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., of North America, who recently arrived in Shanghai was given at the Chinese Y. M. C. A., Shanghai, on Wednesday afternoon, January 14 from 5 to 6 p.m. Dr. Fong F. Sec, chairman of the National Committee, and C. C. Nieh, chairman of the Shanghai Y. M. C. A., were hosts in behalf of other organizations.

A chorus composed of women's voices to be under the direction of Professor Zalsman, met for their first rehearsal at the Carlton Cafe, on Monday afternoon, January 12. The chorus is under the leadership of Miss Mary McConnell, and consists of members of the American Woman's Club. It is requested that all ladies intending or desiring to become members of the chorus will kindly report at the next meeting on Monday afternoon, January 19, promptly at 5:15, at the Carlton Cafe.

## Current Press Comment on Far Eastern Affairs

### Missionaries in Korea

From the "Herald of Asia" (Japanese).

Documentary evidence has recently been published by Director Akachi of the Police Bureau of

the Korean Government-General, which shows that missionaries in Korea have instigated the Korea people in their late independence movement. But this does not come upon the Japanese public as a surprise, because it has been a well-known fact that missionaries are behind the Korean agitation. In the opinion of the *Osaka Asahi*, the missionaries' interference in Korean politics date from decades ago. During the old Korean government, missionaries took undue advantage of their extraterritorial rights and gave such protection to their proteges that the Korean Christians formed a privileged class in the peninsula. This evil practice survived the old Korean government, doing much harm to the Japanese administration of Korea. Even Dr. Ladd, in his advice to the missionaries in Korea, recognised that there were missionaries in Korea who meddled in politics with a view to impeding Japanese rule. But never has their interference in politics been more rampant than now. It is still fresh in public memory how missionaries aided and abetted Koreans in the independence agitation last spring; some by advocating racial self-determination; some by dwelling upon the formidable strength of the United States and urging the Koreans to seek aid from Uncle Sam; some by harping on the alleged maladministration of the Government-General as well as on the concocted story of Japanese persecution of Christians; and others by giving injurious suggestions to the irresolute students, union so as to spur them on to action. So long as missionaries preach love and try to improve humanity, we must pay them due regard and respect their freedom. Once, they take to instigation, however, they are no longer missionaries and forfeit the treatment due missionaries. And we must deal with them in an appropriate manner. Of course, it is most foolish to antagonise Christians, but the *Osaka Asahi* does not think that it will conduce to the administration of Korea to ignore cases of interference or instigation which should be dealt with sternly, from mere servility. Therefore it urges the Government-General to deal deservedly with missionaries, whether foreign, Japanese, or Korean, if they commit irregularities. The *Osaka* daily takes occasion to read a lecture to the Christians in Japan, reminding them that they are expected to do their bit for the cause of their brethren in Korea. There is indeed no harm in leaving the Christianisation of Korea to anybody as long as it is conducted within legitimate bounds. Considered from their past record, however, it is doubtful, the journal goes on to say whether the foreign missionaries in Korea are the fittest for foreign religious propagation work. It is not well-advised for the sake of the Koreans as well as of Christianity itself to let foreign missionaries monopolise such work in Korea. Considered in this light, our contemporary urges our missionaries to exert themselves to the utmost in preaching true Christianity to the Koreans unalloyed with prejudices or politics.

### Representation and Taxation in Shanghai

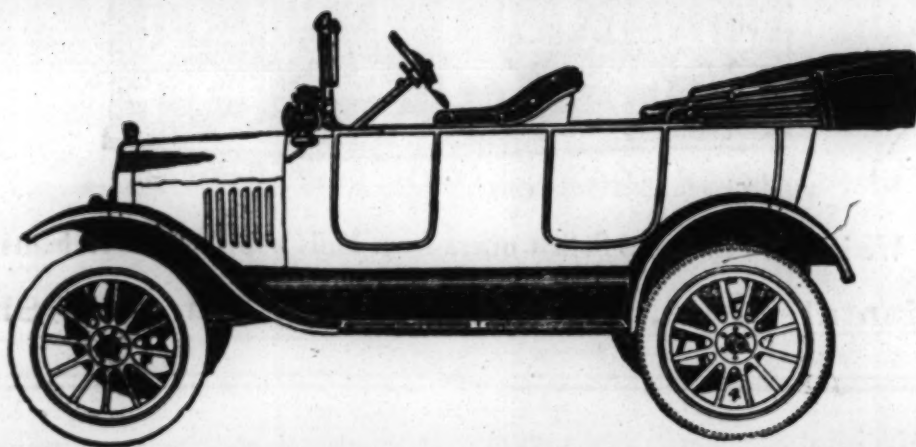
From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

Although the Chinese population in Shanghai has been making repeated demands for the assertion of their rights of participating in the administration of Municipal affairs, the question of admitting Chinese councillors to the Municipal bench is still unsettled. We are of the firm opinion that the early settlement of this outstanding issue will prove to be of great advantage to all concerned. That the Chinese demand is both reasonable and legal is not the view of the Chinese only; a consensus of opinion on this subject also prevails among the foreign community. The very nature of existing conditions renders Chinese





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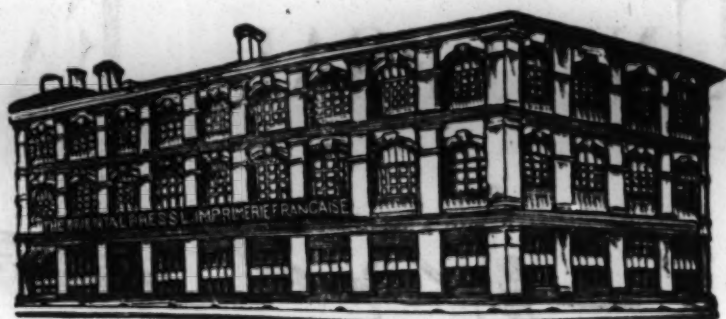
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participation in Municipal administration a vital necessity. The longer, the Chinese demand is ignored the greater will be feelings of resentment among the Chinese. The reported refusal of paying the Spring tax shows where the wind is blowing and the development is one which calls for delicate treatment, in order that the blunder of precipitating a crisis may be averted. That the Chinese are unquestionably reasonable in their proceedings is manifest from the conciliatory attitude they have shown in meeting the counter-proposal of the British Consul General and the three nations in connection with the appointment of Chinese advisers. We are surprised that notwithstanding the compromising conduct of the Chinese, the issue in question has not yet been settled nor do we see indications of its early settlement, which is much to be regretted.

## People of China Must Take Interest in Government.

*From the "Chung Hua Hsin Pao" (Chinese)*

Looking over the events of the past year, a ray of encouraging hope enters our minds because we observe that the new world current has helped to create the spirit of responsibility among the people and the eagerness of every citizen to do his bit has been widely contagious. To do constructive work in the sphere of administration calls for the combined efforts of the majority of the citizens guided by a lively sense of responsibility. The fact that we have seen so little success in our administration was due to the imprudence of expecting a handful of politicians to bear the responsibilities of the nation, and this expectation has ended in our bitter disappointment. The writer ventures to express two hopes at this time so opportune for the expression of great hopes:—(1)

May the people's sense of responsibility keep on growing so that our administration may witness vital changes of reconstruction! (2) May the influential group of our industrial and political leaders follow the wishes of the people in contributing their share of cooperation in a way that will materially facilitate our reconstructive efforts!

## Shanghai's Poor Traffic Regulations

*From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)*

Deaths resulting from motor accidents in the International Settlement are on the increase, and as a rule the settlement of such cases takes the form of a fine of \$50 imposed upon the chauffeur. How deplorably undervalued are human lives! A recent case of this kind was that of a small boy fatally injured through the reckless driving of a motor car owned by a Japanese. Although evidence has been submitted to the Mixed Court by the plaintiff and a witness, the chauffeur was let off and the question of giving some compensation to the relatives of the deceased was left to the discretion of the Japanese owner of the motor car which served as death-warrant to the unfortunate boy. Both legal principles and the laws of humanity call for the immediate reform of such unwarranted leniency towards offences which affect the safety of pedestrians in Shanghai. The fact that the foreign press has also been outspoken on the subject shows unmistakably the trend of public opinion, both foreign and Chinese. We must blame the Chinese officials sitting at the Mixed Court for having treated the cases in question so lightly which is all the more inexcusable when we bear in mind that the chauffeurs are Chinese whose recklessness is to be attributed to their wrong impression that the influence of their masters is their shield in the Mixed Court.





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### China's Selfish Military Official Clique

*From the "Shih Pao" (Chinese)*

We regret that we have little to say in praise of the life of Ex-President Feng Kuo-chang, which has come to an end. But his death reminds us of a situation which has been responsible for the lack of true republican rule in China. The rein of government has been in the hands of an influential group whose grip on the political situation has been no less firm under the republican flag than it had been during the declining years of the defunct Tsing House. These influential men have all built up spheres of their particular influence, and, whether in office or out of office, they have been able to direct, in a significant manner, the course of national events. To this influential group Feng Kuo-chang belonged and we cannot say that his death means nothing to the political outlook of the country. Alas, when will China be rid of these "Influential" men who seek naught but self-aggrandisement?

### Rosenfeld's Weekly Cotton Market Report

China Cotton:—Since the opening of the Year, the local cotton market has had a general upward tendency, showing at one time an advance of one and a half taels. Exporters have not been in it to any extent; the activity being due to purchases by local mills, and whenever their orders were lacking, the market relapsed into dullness with the tendency steady.

Receipts from the interior marts in the last few days have increased daily and it is our candid belief that they will continue to do so well into the Chinese

New Year, in spite of the independence of planters, which is a noteworthy feature throughout the cotton belt.

In a one-man market, therefore, it is especially dangerous for anyone but a mind-reader to attempt to make predictions as to developments from day to day, but we continue to believe that general conditions are not such as to warrant any extreme "Bull" campaign.

Liverpool, January 2, 1920.

#### Liverpool Market:—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....50.00 Pence  
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal .....18.75 "  
Good Middling American, Spot.....29.50 "

Tone of the Market:—Strong.

New York, January 7, 1920

#### New York Market:—

March.....36.48 Cents  
May.....34.92 "  
July.....33.28 "

Market:—Steady

Bombay, January 3, 1920

#### Indian Market:—

Broach .....Rps. 544 per Khandy  
Market:—Steady.

#### Shanghai Market:—

Shensi Spot.....Tls. 31.50  
Tungchow, Stop....." 31.75  
" March April " 33.00  
Shanghai, Spot....." 28.50  
" M. G. Spot... " 29.00

Tone of the Market:—Steady.

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Armco Iron Tank Plates



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MANUFACTURERS OF

Armco Iron Road Culverts  
Armco Iron Flumes  
Armco Iron Signs  
Armco Iron Tanks & Bins

### Villa Brothers' Weekly Silk Market Report

Tussah:—Since the last purchase of 200 Bales at Tls. 540. there has been no interest shown although merchants are inclined to sell more at this price.

Tussah Best.....Tls. 540

Market Chops ..... „ 520

China Steam Filatures:—A few hundred bales have changed hands on the basis of Tls. 1,200 for Extra Chops. Deliveries run close to the New Season Silk.

Tsatlee Improved Reel:—Market remains quiet, being unable to meet the prices demand by Holders.

Best Chops .....Tls. 850

Market Chops..... „ 810

General:—A fair business continues for Europe at advanced prices.

Tsatlee Filature K. K. Mars. 1 Tls. 730

Tsatlee Filature Grass-hopper 1-2-3 „ 770

Mienchew Steam Filature Double Deer 1-2 „ 940

### Fish to be Advertised in Britain

A new venture in advertising in Great Britain is about to be made by Lord Leverhulme, founder of the famous soap concern Lever Brothers, a conspicuous figure in workmen's compensation and welfare work, and a pioneer in advertising, according to a recent issue of *Printers' Ink*. Lord Leverhulme has consolidated

with his own "Sunlight" brand, Hudson's Soap, Monkey Brand and the Vinolia and Pears' Toilet lines, and has purchased the soap and candle business of Price's Patent Candle Company, Limited.

Through his varied interests, Lord Leverhulme controls more advertising than any other man in England. Now a new company has been organized by him to go into the canned fish business, taking over the Angus Watson "Skipper" business and is advertising extensively to improve the fish markets, emphasizing the bad conditions of the fresh fish trade and the better food values of the canned products.

### Bandoeng Far Eastern Fair

The opening of the First Netherlands Industrial Fair on May 17, 1920, at Bandoeng, Netherlands, East Indies, Isle of Java, has been announced by the board of directors of the exposition. According to the announced plan it is to be open to the manufacturers and foreign trade merchants of all countries represented in the commerce of the Far East for a display of their products.

The exposition, which is to cover a period of two weeks, has been divided into the following main divisions of participation: 1—by the entire native industry; 2—by all local and native agricultural enterprises and plantation estate companies; 3—by the importers of raw materials, semi-manufactured articles and machinery and implements requisite for the manufacturing and agricultural industries of the Netherlands East Indies.



Buildings are being erected for the accommodation of exhibitors and the directors plan to make the exposition a permanent world industrial fair to be held annually. Information regarding entries, reduced freight rates, by both sea and land, may be obtained from the Consulate-General for Middle China, of the Netherlands, 16 Route des Souers, Shanghai.

#### The Business Situation in America.

Demand is reported to be outstripping supply prices for many stable commodities are still advancing and foreign credits are being held in abeyance in the United States, according to the December Business Review of the Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation. Attention is called by the Review to the necessity of increasing production at home and of the establishing of credits in America for the exhausted nations of Europe.

Referring to China, the statement points out the vast foreign trade of the nation in 1918 and calls attention to the fact that the country's foreign commerce can be adapted to a remarkable degree to changing world conditions and requirement. The introduction of new lines of American merchandise, according to the bank's review, is in the face of competition from established lines known to the Chinese and concerns entering the field are urged to make their products widely known in markets of China.

#### Commercial and Financial Notes

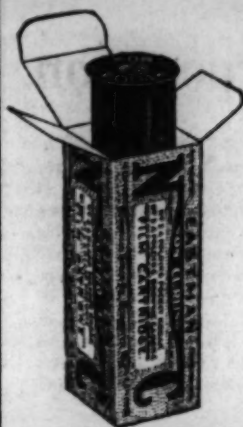
Seattle merchants have announced their intention to participate in the Far Eastern Fair to be held at Bandoeng, Java, May 17, 1920. Rogers, Brown and Company, who have recently established a branch at Soerabaya, were the first to announce their entrance.

The introduction of American sporting goods into China is being urged by the U. S. Department of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. It is suggested that samples and rule books be sent to the colleges and universities of the country and the adoption of the sports pushed in this way.

Staple lines of steel are growing scarcer in the United States, according to recent report in the *New York Journal of Commerce*. The long period of curtailed production has set back the mills on current contracts. Labor is reported as still being scarce and the coal situation has helped to lower the production averages.

Raw silk valued at \$250,000,000 is now stored in New York, according to a recent issue of the *New York Journal of Commerce*, while the prices of the commodity are advancing rapidly. Insurance facilities for covering the product have been exhausted. The Mitsui Company is said to have \$20,000,000 worth of raw silk in one warehouse. Charges have been made that an attempt to inflate prices is being made. Investigations are being made by the Department of Justice.

Announcement has been made of the incorporation of Montgomery, Ward & Company by the Duke-Thorne interests under an Illinois charter. The new officers of the company are: Robert J. Thorne, pre-



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sident; J. Charles Maddison, vice-president; Joseph I. Zook, treasurer, and Henry Schott, secretary. Charles H. Thorne is chairman of the board of directors of which the members are: James B. Duke, J. Charles Maddison, Donald R. McLennon, Charles D. Norton, Silas H. Strawn, Charles H. Thorne, James W. Thorne and Robert J. Thorne.

The American Foreign Insurance Association of New York will establish headquarters in Shanghai, according to a recent announcement from that city. Mr. Allen W. Hexamer has been appointed as marine manager for China and has already arrived in Shanghai to establish headquarters. The association has been formed for the establishment in foreign fields of American fire and marine insurance companies. It is composed of twenty strong American companies having an aggregate capital of \$50,250,000 and total combined assets of over \$387,000,000.

American buying of Chinese walnuts is rapidly dwindling, according to reports from American Consul-General P. S. Heintzleman of Tientsin. The prices quoted for shelled walnuts at the time of the report were 16½, 17 and 17½ cents gold, c. i. f., Shanghai. The last offer of 16 cents was refused by firms in the United States, according to the consular report, and merchants in Shanghai warned that the American market is declining. In 1917 2,830,646 pounds, valued at \$493,239 were exported to the United States as compared with 1,183,640 pounds valued at \$339,718.

The number of ocean-going commercial vessels passing thru the Panama Canal for the month of September 1919 was 170 exclusive of 13 United States government vessels. The bulk of shipments from the Atlantic to the Pacific were: Crude oil 61,000 tons; petroleum 32,115 tons; scrap-iron 935 tons; mixed cargoes aggregated 31,501 tons of which 4,613 were from London to Valparaiso, 9,200 tons from New York to Honolulu, 41,116 tons from New York to Callao, 6,555 tons from New York to Manila, 3,259 tons from Baltimore to Guayacan, and 3,758 tons from Baltimore to Carrizal; 37 cargoes described as "general" amounted to 123,658 tons.

## Fu Chung Corporation

The FU CHUNG CORPORATION, a British-Chinese Company, has the exclusive Selling Rights of the Well-known *Honan Anthracite Coal*, produced at the Mines of the Pekin Syndicate Ltd. and the Chung Yuan Co. Ltd.. The Honan Anthracite Coal is the best Domestic Fuel in the Far East, is smokeless, economical and durable, and burns with an intense heat. It is very suitable for open fire grates, stoves of all kinds, and steam Heaters. The Boiler Coal, a grade specially prepared for steam raising, where mechanical draught facilities are available gives excellent results, economy of consumption being a main feature with this coal.

The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Pukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingchow, also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Pienlo and Lung hai Railways, and along the main interior waterways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1,200,000 tons per annum.

The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaofoo, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

Telegraphic Address: "Fuehung" Chiaofoo.

Codes used: A.B.C. 5th Edition; and Bentleys.

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All Codes Used

## New Books and Publications

### Supreme Court of China

*The Supreme Court Regulations of China, translated by Dr. F. T. Cheng, Ltd (London).*

AS it is provided that the regulations of the Supreme Court shall be made by the Supreme Court subject to the approval of the President of the Republic, certain regulations were then made in May in the 2nd year of the Republic. However, time and tide are constantly changing and those rules, though serviceable, are inadequate to meet the demands of the time. Consequently Mr. Yau Tseng, president of the Supreme Court, has been anxious to make improvements upon old regulations and, after a careful examination of customs and usages in China and latest legislative enactment of various countries, has drawn up the present regulations.

By the Presidential Order No. 1452, it is announced that "Whereas Yau Tseng, president of Supreme Court, has submitted a petition for the approval of 'The Supreme Court Regulations,' order is hereby given that the said regulations shall be enforced." Its promulgation was dated 27th day of May in the 8th year of the Chinese Republic.

In this Supreme Court Regulation under review, we might mention its essential nature as follows:

#### POWERS OF THE SUPREME COURT

- (1) to act independently.
- (2) to receive official documents from any official department.
- (3) to make rules in matters not provided by law.
- (4) to submit the proposals for approval to the Minister of Justice.
- (5) to report to the Minister of any Ministry what is required by law.
- (6) to unify the interpretation of statutes and ordinances.

#### POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT

- (1) to enforce regulations.
- (2) to make an estimate of expenditure and income of the court.
- (3) to abolish or establish Branch Supreme Courts and fix, increase or reduce the number of officials of lower rank in the Court.
- (4) to consult with the chiefs of all Divisions when a chief of a Division is to be appointed.
- (5) to petition to the President of the Republic whenever an official is to be suspended or dismissed for a cause.
- (6) to keep the records of the merits of the officials.
- (7) to instruct the proper officials of the court to compile statistics.
- (8) to report in the first month of the year, to the President of the Republic concerning the laws of the country or the existing state of Judiciary.
- (9) to hold a meeting of the Chiefs of various Divisions or the meeting of Judges.



## THE REGISTRA DEPARTMENT

This department consists of two divisions:

(1) The General Department comprises the document section, the record section, the statistic section and the treasury section.

(2) The Civil and Criminal Department consists of the civil section and criminal section and the functions thereof are mentioned in detail.

The reviewer feels glad for this publication of new laws and he is looking forward for further publication of civil code, commercial laws and so on in like nature. He feels confident that the Judges will execute the laws faithfully so that the judicial independence and abolishing of extraterritoriality can be accomplished in the near future.

T. C. SHEN

St. John's University, January 11, 1920.

## At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Mrs. Brim, Weihaiwei; J. B. Gibbon; E. R. Fraser; J. D. Jewell; Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Everall; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Grey, Vancouver; Mrs. E. L. McAdams, Chicago; Dr. and Mrs. J. Brobeck; Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Bill; Miss E. J. Bush; V. A. Dodge; B. P. Sweeny; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hill, Pittsburgh; Mr. and Mrs. W. Hosken, New York; P. R. Mahoney; Dr. and Mrs. R. R. Fernback, Newchwang; J. O. P. Bland, London; A. S. Murch; J. Band, Hongkong; Jewelet, Canton; Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Low; Miss Converse, Philadelphia; Miss J. B. Laing; Mr. and Mrs. V. R. Greeman, Tientsin; Miss Buckley; W. J. Regan, Tsinanfu; L. Mawe, Peking; R. D. Hopkins; Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins; Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Walker, New York; J. Raftery, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. Coher; Maj. Schreheimdt, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Hornurg, New York; Miss W. L. Helfs; C. Schner; Mrs. Robertson; Mr. and Mrs. O. Davis; Miss O. Davis; H. C. Clements; Mrs. Garlington; Dr. D. E. Baster, New York.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel during the week: G. J. Barrett, New York; D. M. Findlay, New York; J. E. Swan, New York; C. B. Machener, New York; Henry A. F. Mengon, Chinkiang; John S. Stevenson, Tientsin; James A. Skeely, New York; W. Kessam; L. Jouraval, Hankow; J. H. Macoun, Nanking; W. J. Davidson; J. A. Dobbie, London; C. L. Brasseau, New York; Dr. and Mrs. R. R. Fernback, Newchwang; J. Dinsmore, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. G. Whitley, New York; Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Rubenstein, Yokohama; F. B. Korsffsky, Tientsin; M. Ashton, Tientsin; J. Morgan, Clements, Hankow; A. M. Billings; Mrs. Coran Lane, Vancouver; S. Schiller, New York; Jas. Schiebli; Mr. and Mrs. James E. Kitchin; H. W. P. McMeekames; James F. Luley; M. Shapero, Tientsin; Miss Mary M. Geran, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Carlton Baingan, New York; J. A. Collins, Hankow.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Mr. R. A. Curris; Ningpo; Mr. W. G. Calde; Mr. J. R. Dunlop; Mrs. J. R. Dunlop; Mr. P. Clare; London; Mrs. Leslie Nurse and child; Tientsin; Mr. G. King; Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. G. F. L. Harrison; London; Mr. Stanley F. Aubrey; U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hogg; New York; Mrs. and Miss. Herrera; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Fryer; Vancouver; Mr. Clarke Morris; Chicago U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Cleer; Chinkiang; Mr. J. F. Sutton; England; Mr. Beckerle; New York; Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Stewart; England; Mr. F. A. Diekhoff; Mr. N. J. Gregrieff; Hankow; Mr. Weisman; Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Miller; Mrs. Macknight; Japan; Mr. H. H. Cranston; Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. Day; Mr. and Mrs. Watson; England; Mr. F. W. Wilde; Batavia; Mrs. W. L. Kilpatric; Mrs. W. M. Robatz; Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Fuller; San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Macnamara and Child; London; J. Bert; Mr. H. A. Melasky; New York; Mr. J. Winburn; New York; Mr. J. L. O'leary; San Francisco; Mr. L. Laurent; Harbin; Mr. Mrs. Moon. and family; Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Olsen; New York; Mr. K. D. Cheney; Mr. S. R. Kerr; Vancouver; Mr. R. O. Dussich; Mr. W. G. Goddard; Vancouver; Mr. Harry Dickman; New York; Mr. A. Weitz; do Mr. F. P. McGinty; Portland Ore; Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Lawson, and daughter Kobe; Mr. Y. Kusakabe; Tokyo Japan.



## The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL,

COMMISSIONER,

DISBURSING OFFICER,

Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12.30; 3-5.  
Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

## Recent Filings:

- January 8, 1920; Cause No. 918; The Shanghai Co-operative Society Ltd. v. Green; petition; summons.
- " 8, " Cause No. 798; A. T. Steele v. American Trading Co.; affidavit.
- " 9, " Cause No. 798; A. T. Steele v. American Trading Co.; motion; order.
- " 9, " Cause No. 919; Ashar Singh v. Ambrosio M. Madraso; petition.
- " 9, " Articles of Incorporation of The Journal of Commerce Press.
- " 9, " Cause No. 751; In re Estate of Abigail A. Sutterly, deceased; petition; report; order.
- " 10, " Articles of Incorporation of The American Industrial Supply Company, Inc.
- " 10, " Cause No. 916; Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co. v. The Barque Chin Pu; bond with certified check.
- " 10, " In re death of Elmer F. Shanstrom; Coroner's verdict.
- " 10, " Cause No. 903; Raymond D Bunn v. The Barkley Co. Inc., order.
- " 10, " Cause No. 920; In re Estate of Francis Butler Shaw, deceased; petition; deposition; order; bond; oath of administrator; Letters of Administration.
- " 12, " Cause No. 921; U. S. v. Horace M. Wood; information.
- " 12, " Cause No. 874; Doong Nyi Benevolent Association v. Henry Grew et al. amended complaint; affidavit; order.
- " 12, " Cause No. 751; In re Estate of Abigail A. Sutterly, deceased; final receipt.
- " 13, " Cause No. 919; Ashar Sing v. Ambrosio M. Madraso; summons.
- " 13, " Cause No. 798; A. T. Steele v. American Trading Co.; motion; affidavit.



## Chinese Government Railways PEKING-HANKOW LINE "The Road Through the Heart of China"

**T**HE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

## Chinese Government Railway

### Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Peinlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hanchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. \$17,270,595 of which Mex. \$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. \$16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. \$16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. \$273,489; \$303,960; (No record); \$482,097; \$537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. \$261,348; and Mex. \$274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. \$547,388 and \$485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. \$465,179 and \$524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. \$464,464 and \$606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

**DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY**  
Peking, China.

- " 13, " Cause No. 922; U. S. v. Horace M. Wood; information; sentence; commitment.  
" 14, " Cause No. 798; A. T. Steele v. American Trading Co; order.  
" 15, " Cause No. 778; In re Estate of Irene Murray, deceased; motion; affidavit.

#### Hearings:

- January 9, 1920; Cause No. 751; In re Estate of Abigail A. Sutterle, deceased; on final report.  
" 9, " Cause No. 798; Steele v. American Trading Co.; on motion for leave to take depositions.  
" 10, " Cause No. 903; Raymond D. Bunn v. The Barkely Co. Inc.; on demurrer.  
" 13, " Cause No. 921; U. S. v. Horace M. Wood.  
" 14, " Cause No. 798; Steele v. American Trading Co.; on motion for commission to take depositions.

#### Judgments and Orders:

- January 9, 1920; Cause No. 798; A. T. Steele v. American Trading Co.; order for answer.  
" 9, " Cause No. 751; In re Estate of Abigail A. Sutterle, deceased; order authorizing the distribution of assets.  
" 10, " Cause No. 903; Raymond D. Bunn v. The Barkley Co.; Inc.; order overruling demurrer.  
" 10, " Cause No. 920; In re Estate of Francis Butler Shaw, deceased; order appointing administrator.  
" 12, " Cause No. 874; Doong Nyi Benevolent Association v. Henry S. Grewt et al.; order for service by publication.  
" 13, " Cause No. 922; U. S. v. Horace M. Wood; sentence.  
" 14, " Cause No. 798; A. T. Steele v. American Trading Co.; order overruling motion.  
" 15, " Cause No. 778; In re Estate of Irene Murray, deceased; leave to sue.

#### Assignments for Hearing:

- " 20, " 1920; 9:30 Cause No. 836; Tung Yet Yuen v. The Barkley Co.  
" 22, " 9:30 Cause No. 846; Zu Fong Sung v. Fernandez.  
" 23, " 9:30 Cause No. 798; Steele v. American Trading Co.

FRANK AUGUSTIN, PLAINTIFF, vs. ROSARIO PEREZ AUGUSTIN, DEFENDANT.

(Cause No. 891, filed January 6, 1920.)

#### SYLLABUS

1.—Divorce: Grounds: Infidelity found sufficiently established by the evidence.

2.—Desertion is not shown by mere separation as the result of an agreement.

3.—Non-Support. The husband's liability for support ceases with the wife's infidelity.

Paul Myron Linebarger, Esq., for plaintiff.  
Arthur S. Allan, Esq., for defendant.



## LOBINGIER, J.:

The parties to this cause were married in 1913 in the Philippines of which defendant is a native, plaintiff being a colored American. They lived together until about April of last year when they separated, the husband continuing, however, to contribute to the support of the wife. He testifies that he suspected her of infidelity and employed a detective to watch the house where she lived; that on the evening of November 29 he was advised that a man had entered the house and that he proceeded there with several witnesses, entered the wife's room and found her in bed with a man. Plaintiff is directly corroborated by two witnesses (one of them, at least, apparently disinterested) and partially by two others, while defendant's improbable explanation of the man's presence in her room is wholly insufficient to overcome the showing of these witnesses. We must find therefore, plaintiff's charge of adultery sufficiently established and affording ground for a *divorce a vinculo matrimonii*.<sup>1</sup>

Defendant files a cross-complaint asking a divorce upon the ground of desertion and non-support. The two, as has been stated, were living apart when the act of infidelity in question was committed but plaintiff testifies that they had separated by agreement and we find no contradiction thereof by defendant. The rule is that

"An agreement for separation which has not been revoked, and under which the spouses are living apart, precludes either from obtaining a divorce for desertion, unless the cause of action therefor had fully accrued at the time the agreement was entered into."<sup>2</sup>

As to non-support the answer alleged that from the separation until November 15, plaintiff "allowed defendant the sum of \$90 per month for the maintenance of herself and the two children" one of whom was not plaintiff's. His refusal to continue the allowance after becoming convinced of her unfaithfulness appears to have been legally justified.

"Ordinarily, if husband and wife are living apart under circumstances rendering him liable for her support, then if she commits adultery, his liability ceases. Even, by the English doctrine, her adultery relieves him of maintaining her, though he also is guilty of the same offence."<sup>3</sup>

There is but one child of the marriage—a boy of about five—of whom plaintiff prays the custody, undertaking to place him in a suitable children's home to be reared. Obviously that is more conducive to the boy's welfare than leaving him with the defendant in view of the testimony above reviewed.

It is accordingly considered and decreed that the bonds of matrimony heretofore existing between plaintiff and defendant, be and the same are, hereby dissolved; that defendant be prohibited from remarrying at all and plaintiff for a period of six months; that the latter, so long as he carries out the undertaking above mentioned, have the custody of their minor child, John Augustin; but that neither party recover costs.

1. Act of Congress of March 3, 1901, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 854, sec. 966.
2. Cyc. XIV, 636.
3. Bishop, Marriage & Divorce (6th ed.) 574 citing Cooper v. Lloyd, 6 C. B. N. s. 519; Atkyns v. Pearce, 2 C. B. N. s. 763; Govier v. Hancock, 7 T. R. 603; in effect, affirmed in Rex v. Flintan, 1 B. & Ad. 227; Needham v. Bremner, Law Rep. 1 C. P. 583.



### Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, Jan. 14th, 1920 By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Silver in London at 82½d. for cash and 79½d. for forward delivery shows an advance in price of 5½d. and 3½d. respectively since this day last week. On the 12th inst. the record prices of 82½d. cash and 79½d. forward were reached.

Local rates remain unchanged at 7/9 T/T but this gives little indication as to the true state of the market. Transactions are recorded as high as 8/6½, at which rate considerable amounts have changed hands. Large drawings from outports are said to be the cause of the high rates ruling. Export paper for near delivery cannot be placed at anything under 8/8½.

At the close a slightly easier tone is noticeable, though a premium of 8d. over the official rates is still obtainable for cash.

The New York/London rate has fallen away from 3.80 to 3.73½, while the London/Paris rate is slightly higher at 41.86.

Arrivals of silver during the week amount in value to about Tls. 6,600,000.

The local stock of sycee and Bar Silver at Tls. 22,609,000 is 42½ lacs up and the stock of Mexican and Chinese Dollars at \$10,740,000 is \$90,000 up. The stock of U. S. silver dollars is \$7,855,000 or an increase of \$7,439,000 since last week.

|                                    | Average rates for Dec. | Thur. Jan. 8    | Friday Jan. 9   | Sat. Jan. 10    | Mon. Jan. 11    | Tues. Jan. 13   | Wed. Jan. 14    |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Bk's selling rates                 |                        | opening closing | opening closing | opening closing | opening closing | opening closing | opening closing |
| T/T London                         | 7/7.292                | 7/9             | 7/9             | 7/9             | 7/9             | 7/9             | 7/9             |
| D/Dfts. "                          | —                      | 7/9½            | 7/9½            | 7/9½            | 7/9½            | 7/9½            | 7/9½            |
| 4m/s "                             | —                      | 7/9½            | 7/9½            | 7/9½            | 7/9½            | 7/9½            | 7/9½            |
| T/T India                          | 327.458                | 333½            | 333½            | 333½            | 333½            | 333½            | 333½            |
| T/T France                         | 1,564.167              | 1590            | 1590            | 1630            | 1630            | 1630            | 1630            |
| T/T N. Y.                          | 146.729                | 147             | 147             | 147             | 147             | 147             | 147             |
| T/T H'kong                         | 61.792                 | 60½             | 61              | 61              | 61              | 60½             | 60½             |
| T/T Japan                          | 33.646                 | 33½             | 33½             | 33½             | 33½             | 33½             | 33½             |
| T/T Batavia                        | 376.781                | 381½            | 381½            | 381½            | 381½            | 381½            | 381½            |
| T/T Straits                        | 31.026                 | 30½             | 30½             | 30½             | 30½             | 30½             | 30½             |
| Bk's buying rates                  |                        |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| 4m/s Bills L. }<br>Credita, D/A    | 7/11.542               | 8/1½            | 8/1½            | 8/1½            | 8/1½            | 8/1½            | 8/1½            |
| 6m/s " "                           | 8/0.542                | 8/2½            | 8/2½            | 8/2½            | 8/2½            | 8/2½            | 8/2½            |
| 4m/s " D/P                         | —                      | 8/1½            | 8/1½            | 8/1½            | 8/1½            | 8/1½            | 8/1½            |
| 6m/s " "                           | —                      |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| 4m/s Bills F. }<br>Cred., D/A, D/P | 1,682.500              | 1710            | 1710            | 1750            | 1750            | 1750            | 1750            |
| 4m/s N.Y. Lc.                      | 159.021                | 157             | 157             | 157             | 157             | 157             | 157             |
| 4m/s " Docs                        | —                      | 157¾            | 157¾            | 157¾            | 157¾            | 157¾            | 157¾            |

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.

#### Bullion.

\* London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) ... Pence

Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch) .....

Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch) .....

Shanghai Mexican Dollars per \$ 100 .....

Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money) .....

\*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

|                                     |            |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Bank of England rate of discount    | 6%         |
| Bank of France rate of discount     | 5%         |
| London open Market rate of discount | 3 m/s. 5½% |
| " " "                               | 4 m/s. 5½% |
| " " "                               | 6 m/s. 5½% |

|                   | Jan. 8            | Jan. 9            | Jan. 10           | Jan. 11           | Jan. 13           | Jan. 14           |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Tls.              | Tls.              | Tls.              | Tls.              | Tls.              | Tls.              | Tls.              |
| 76½               | 78                | 78½               | 79½               | 82½               | 82½               | 82½               |
| 157 <sup>70</sup> | 162 <sup>00</sup> | 160 <sup>00</sup> | 163 <sup>20</sup> | 162 <sup>00</sup> | 162 <sup>00</sup> | 162 <sup>00</sup> |
| 111 <sup>10</sup> | 111 <sup>10</sup> | 111 <sup>10</sup> | 111 <sup>10</sup> | 111 <sup>10</sup> | 111 <sup>10</sup> | 111 <sup>10</sup> |
| 73.25             | 73.375            | 73.40             | 73.65             | 73.70             | 73.70             | 73.70             |
| 6%                | 7%                | 5%                | 6%                | 6%                | 4%                | 4%                |

|                                     |            |                        |       |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------------------|-------|
| Bank of England rate of discount    | 6%         | London on Paris T/T    | 41.66 |
| Bank of France rate of discount     | 5%         | London on Germany T/T  | —     |
| London open Market rate of discount | 3 m/s. 5½% | New York on London T/T | 3.73½ |
| " " "                               | 4 m/s. 5½% | Bombay on London T/T   | 2/4   |
| " " "                               | 6 m/s. 5½% | Hongkong on " T/T      | 5/1   |
|                                     |            | Yokohama " " T/T       | 2/7   |



## Business Opportunities

(To be continued next issue)

No. 265—Milbury Atlantic Manufacturing Company, 543 Broadway, New York City, desires first class agent in China to handle sweaters, bath robes, bathing apparel. Sample shipments can be made, payment 90 days sight draft, discount 15 per cent. plus 5 per cent commission.

No. 266—Joseph Dick, 198 Broadway,, New York City, is interested in making connections with firm in China handling shelled peanuts. Desires earliest possible quotations and pound samples of shelled peanuts of the lower grades suitable for oil extraction from large dealers. Quotations to be c. i. f. New York in lots of 100 tons.

No. 267—Johnson and Galston, 40 Wall Street, New York City, cable address, "Latinamlaw," states that they represent the North American Dye Corporation and that plans are now being made to open up a business in China. Desires especially information regarding the procedure in obtaining registration of trademarks, etc., in China.

No. 268—Turner, Halsey Company, 311 California Street, San Francisco, agent for the Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Mills, Inc., of New York, Baltimore, Chicago, Boston, and New Orleans, desires information regarding the market in China for Piece Goods as follows: Grey Goods, wide duck, army duck, narrow duck, drills, chain cloth, filter cloth, etc. Piece Dyed Colored Goods, khaki and olive drab, genuine fast khaki duck and twills olive drab shirtings, etc. Goods adapted for overalls, pants working garments. Bleached Goods, sheetings, drills, sheetings shirtings, middy jeans, pajama checks, etc. Waterproof Ducks, Denims, Bunting, Printed Cotton Suitings, Rope and Twine Cotton, Cotton Yarn, etc.

No. 269—Memphis Chamber of Commerce, Memphis, Tenn., states that Memphis is the largest American market for actual cotton, cotton seed oil and other cotton seed products, and also the largest American market for hardwoods. Desires to communicate with firms in China interested in making connections with Memphis firms.

No. 270—West Electric Hair Curler Company, Hancock and Columbia Avenues, Philadelphia, desires to make connections in China with firms that handle hair nets and hair products. Also desire to market their patented hair curling appliances in China.

No. 271—The Record Holding Company, 39 Courtland Street, New York City, cable address, "Record Holding," states that they are holding in Shanghai a fair stock of Saccharin Insoluble. U. S. P., for immediate delivery. Desire to make deal with reliable firm to handle this material either as a straight sales proposition or on a commission basis.

No. 272—C. C. Mengel and Brothers Company, Louisville, Ky., desire to make connections in China with buyers and shippers of mahogany and cedar logs, cocoa beans, hides, skins, beeswax, cedar and pitch pine lumber and veneers, corrugated and fibre boxes, glucose, canned goods, standard grocers supplies.

No. 273—Arthur A. Williams Shoe Company, Holliston, Mass., state that they have more than 150,000 pairs of heavy, unlined, shoes for men, boys, youths, and little men. Desire to make connections in China.

No. 274—Rownson, Drew and Clydesdale, Inc., Iron, steel and hardware manufacturers, 68 Williams Street, New York, cable address, "Ardeencee," with branches in London, San Francisco, Glasgow, etc., desires connections in China. Are in position to quote c. i. f. prices and can do business direct through San Francisco office with Orient.

No. 275—Overseas Manufacturers' Corporation, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City, cable address, "Overmaco," are in position to supply to firms in China, Hardware, Leather Goods, Women's wear and Knitted Goods, stationery and writers supplies, automobiles and accessories.

No. 276—National Sales Company, 20 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, seeks connections in China with reliable broker or importer to handle American lines in China.

No. 277—National Sales Company, 20 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, desires connections in China with a reliable merchandise broker or importer to handle American products.

No. 278—Landeck Lumber Company, Tampa, Florida, desires agents in China to handle yellow pine and cypress lumber.

No. 279—Farley Candy Company, 712-720 North Franklin Street. Chicago desires connections in China for the handling of its products in China's chief ports.

No. 280—Pacific International Company, Inc., Portland, desires to make connections in China with a firm to handle lumber, wool, railway sleepers, machinery, rails and railway equipment, iron and steel products. Company is also represented in London, Norway and Denmark. Gives as reference the Northwestern National Bank.

No. 281—Western Growers and Distributors Association, San Francisco desires to make connections with firms in China that export Chinese products to America.

No. 282—Diamond Calk and Horseshoe Company, 30 Church Street, New York, cable address, "Diamoncalc," desires agent in China for drop forgings, tools, agricultural implements such as mattocks, grub hoes, hazel hoes, accomac hoes, picks of every description, wood choppers supplies, wedges, punches, chisels, all kinds of track tools including cold chisels, crowbars and wrenches.

No. 283—Talbot Manufacturing Company, 111 John Street, New York, cable address, "Talbot Manufacturing Company," desires agent in China to handle Glue. Persons interested are requested to submit sample of grade desired for purpose of quoting intelligently.

No. 284—Pacific Chemical Company, 150 Nassau Street, New York, cable address, "Chemfic," desires to make connections in China for the import into America of such products as chemical waxes, oils and egg products. Gives as reference the Columbia Bank of New York; desire quotations c. i. f. New York; are in position to pay cash or 50% of total of invoice against sight draft and 50% ninety days after receipt of material.

## Statistics of Chinese Government Railways for 1918.

(Continued from pg. 248 January 3)

**R**EVENUE from goods service-goods in 1918 amounted to \$44,490,537.89. This is an increase of \$8,628,299.26 over the revenue reported in 1917. This gross increase, however, contains an increase in freight on government account (most military) of \$1,354,926.69, in service stores, of \$254,675.79 and in material for other railways of \$132,244.83—altogether \$1,741,847.31. When this amount is deducted the gain in purely commercial business remains at \$6,886,451.95, about 21 per cent higher than the same class of revenue in 1917.

The following table gives the revenue for goods service-goods in detail for 1918:

| NAME OF LINE                | PRODUCTS OF        |              |                |              |                |                                   |                   | TOTAL           |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
|                             | Agriculture        | Animals      | Mines          | Forests      | Manufactures   | Material for<br>Other<br>Railways | Service<br>Stores |                 |
| Peking-Hankow ... ..        | \$5,890,361.11     | \$903,811.39 | \$5,424,128.38 | \$154,145.60 | \$3,471,999.97 | \$64,935.50                       | \$549,572.46      | \$16,458,954.41 |
| Peking-Mukden ... ..        | 4,358,438.47       | 376,890.37   | 2,666,422.73   | 219,505.08   | 2,231,259.79   | 142,616.66                        | 468,545.46        | 11,463,678.56   |
| Tientsin-Pukow ... ..       | 3,165,777.90       | 312,805.25   | 1,120,464.18   | 134,263.80   | 966,192.90     | 28,912.40                         | 219,810.95        | 5,948,227.38    |
| Shanghai-Nanking ... ..     | 957,299.10         | 169,360.60   | 56,467.18      | 36,103.99    | 261,579.54     | 7,009.32                          | 25,578.08         | 1,513,397.81    |
| Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo    | 228,032.02         | 102,024.85   | 35,109.43      | 49,844.33    | 250,335.74     | .60                               | 12,034.80         | 677,381.78      |
| Peking-Suiyuan ... ..       | 1,429,416.62       | 459,007.63   | 449,401.64     | 92,303.56    | 549,657.70     | ...                               | 148,390.25        | 3,128,177.40    |
| Cheng-Tai ... ..            | 845,824.88         | 47,678.95    | 1,102,093.41   | 10,033.30    | 299,212.16     | 38,510.35                         | 32,066.03         | 2,375,419.08    |
| Taokow-Chinghua ... ..      | 25,487.18          | 7,189.82     | 616,995.41     | 11,488.97    | 96,902.88      | ...                               | 8,353.73          | 765,907.99      |
| Kaifeng-Honan ... ..        | ...                | ...          | ...            | ...          | ...            | 6,506.84                          | 18,458.32         | 545,501.25      |
| Kirin-Changchun ... ..      | 476,903.26         | 4,459.57     | 114,026.95     | 351,159.32   | 70,736.93      | 46,106.08                         | 31,122.30         | 1,094,514.41    |
| Chuchow-Pinghsiang ... ..   | 14,933.02          | 1,309.36     | 280,737.75     | 29,164.75    | 58,193.32      | 3,340.00                          | 377.02            | 387,055.22      |
| Canton-Kowloon ... ..       | 27,493.66          | 24,050.63    | 1,521.21       | 3,808.33     | 55,156.36      | ...                               | 18,742.36         | 130,772.55      |
| Canton-Samshui ... ..       | ...                | ...          | ...            | ...          | ...            | ...                               | ...               | ...             |
| Changchow-Amoy ... ..       | 593.27             | 169.31       | ...            | 31.53        | 631.33         | ...                               | 124.61            | 1,550.05        |
| Chinese Government Railways | 1918 17,420,560.49 | 2,408,757.74 | 12,867,368.27  | 1,091,852.56 | 8,311,348.62   | 336,937.75                        | 1,533,176.37      | 44,490,537.89   |
|                             | 1917 13,400,746.78 | 2,372,627.78 | 10,160,752.91  | 719,127.96   | 7,014,786.37   | 204,692.92                        | 1,278,500.58      | 35,862,238.63   |
|                             | 1916 12,159,717.78 | 2,858,567.77 | 9,635,708.91   | 616,375.19   | 7,181,649.12   | 163,722.15                        | 1,527,629.47      | 34,776,107.90   |
|                             | 1915 ...           | ...          | ...            | ...          | ...            | ...                               | ...               | 32,473,042.94   |

(To be Continued)



# 交通銀行 Bank of Communications

Specially authorized and made a Government National Bank  
by Presidential Mandate, April 7, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

**CAPITAL: Kuping Tls. 10,000,000**

**Head Office, Peking**

**President . . . . . Tsao Jou Lin**

**Vice-President . . . . . Jen Fung Pao**

**Branches:**

*Metropolis:* Peking, Tunchow. *Chihli Province:* Chao Yang, North Tung Chow, Chih Fong, Pao Ting Fu, Hai Tien, Sheng Fang, Jehol, Shih Chia Chwang, Kalgan, Shun Tsu Fu, Lan how, Tang Shan, Tientsin. *Shansi Province:* Feng Chen, Kuei Hua Chang, Ta Tung Fu. *Shantung Province:* Cheloo, Ssao Chwang, Lung-kow, Tai Nan Fu, Tai Nang Chow. *Anhui Province:* An-king, Hsuan Cheng Wuhu, Ho Fai, Peng Pu. *Manchuria:* Chang Chun, Kirin, Feng-Tien, Liao Yang, Harbin, Sun Chia Tai, Hol Lung Chiang, Tieh Ling, Kinchow, Yingkow. *Honan Province:* Chang Te Fu, Kwei Te Fu, Tseng Chow, Hain Haiang, Chiao Tso, Lei Ho, Chow Chia Kew, Shin Yang Chow, Kai Feng Fu, Tao-kow. *Chekiang Province:* Hang Chow, Ningpo. *Hunan Province:* Chang Sha, Keng Chow, Siang Pan. *Hupei Province:* Hankow, Ichang, Shasi. *Kiangsu Province:* Hsu Chow, Soochow, Nanking, Tsing Kiang Pu, Shanghai, Wusih, Yang Chow. *Kiangsi Province:* Kiukiang. *Szechuan Province:* Chungking. *Abroad:* Hongkong, Singapore, Tokyo, Japan.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

CREDITS granted on approved securities.

SPECIAL FACILITIES for Transfers to all Parts of China.

Shanghai Branch, 35 Szechuen Road

Acting-Manager, Y. M. Chien.

# S.N.R.

## Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up

(Main Line)

Nanking to Shanghai North—Down

| STATIONS              | Local | Ex-press<br>R. | Fast<br>R. | 3rd & 4th<br>R. | Fast<br>R. | Local | Fast<br>Local | Night<br>Ex-press<br>R. S. | STATIONS              | Local | Fast<br>Local | Fast<br>R. | 3rd & 4th<br>R. | Fast<br>R. | Ex-press<br>R. | Local  | Night<br>Ex-press<br>R. S. |
|-----------------------|-------|----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|-------|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------|---------------|------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|--------|----------------------------|
| Shanghai North dep.   | ..    | 7.55           | 9.10       | 9.40            | 12.45      | 15.25 | 17.15         | 23.00                      | Peking..... dep.      | ..    | ..            | ..         | ..              | P.M.R.     | 8.35           | P.M.R. | 6.00                       |
| Soochow..... dep.     | ..    | 9.41           | 11.22      | 12.20           | 14.55      | 18.15 | 19.20         | 1.08                       | Tientsin Central arr. | ..    | ..            | ..         | ..              | T.P.R.     | 11.12          | T.P.R. | 9.26                       |
| Wush..... dep.        | ..    | 10.31          | 12.24      | 13.41           | 15.54      | 19.27 | 20.20         | 2.10                       | Do..... dep.          | ..    | ..            | ..         | ..              | T.P.R.     | 11.55          | Second | 10.15                      |
| Changchow..... dep.   | 6.50  | 11.22          | 13.16      | 15.03           | 16.48      | ..    | 21.25         | 3.10                       | Tainanfu..... dep.    | ..    | ..            | ..         | ..              | Second     | 20.31          | Third  | 22.25                      |
| Tanyang..... dep.     | 8.05  | 12.09          | 14.11      | 16.16           | 17.41      | ..    | ..            | ..                         | Pukow..... arr.       | ..    | ..            | ..         | ..              | Day        | 13.00          | Day    | 18.55                      |
| Chinkiang..... dep.   | 9.16  | 12.52          | 14.55      | 17.17           | 18.22      | ..    | ..            | 5.06                       | Nanking..... dep.     | ..    | ..            | 7.25       | 8.00            | 11.45      | 14.20          | 15.35  | 23.00                      |
| Nanking..... arr.     | 11.19 | 14.15          | 16.35      | 19.20           | 19.50      | ..    | ..            | *6.50                      | Chinkiang..... dep.   | ..    | ..            | 9.00       | 10.10           | 13.30      | 16.06          | 18.16  | 1.00                       |
| Pukow..... dep.       | ..    | 15.30          | ..         | ..              | ..         | ..    | T.P.R.        | 9.20                       | Tanyang..... dep.     | ..    | ..            | 9.36       | 10.59           | 14.12      | 16.41          | 19.08  | ..                         |
| Tainanfu..... dep.    | ..    | 8.06           | Second     | ..              | ..         | ..    | Second        | 6.00                       | Changchow..... dep.   | 7.00  | ..            | 10.34      | 12.18           | 15.08      | 17.39          | 20.20  | 3.06                       |
| Tientsin Central arr. | ..    | 16.31          | Day        | ..              | ..         | ..    | Third         | 15.20                      | Wush..... dep.        | 8.15  | 7.00          | 11.28      | 13.36           | 16.00      | 18.29          | ..     | 4.11                       |
| Do..... dep.          | ..    | 17.00          | P.M.R.     | ..              | ..         | ..    | Day           | 17.00                      | Soochow..... dep.     | 9.35  | 8.08          | 12.23      | 14.54           | 17.01      | 19.21          | ..     | 5.12                       |
| Peking..... arr.      | ..    | 19.50          | ..         | ..              | ..         | ..    | P.M.R.        | 19.50                      | Shanghai North arr.   | 12.15 | 10.15         | 14.20      | 17.50           | 19.00      | 21.00          | ..     | 7.00                       |

R. Restaurant Cars.

\* Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian Service.

S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up

(Branch Line)

Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

|                    |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                    |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|--------------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Woosung Forts. d.  | 6.50 | 8.15 | 9.40  | 11.05 | 12.30 | 13.55 | 15.20 | 16.45 | 18.10 | 19.35 | 21.00 | Shanghai North d.  | 6.10 | 7.35 | 9.00 | 10.25 | 11.50 | 13.15 | 14.40 | 16.05 | 17.30 | 18.55 | 20.20 |
| Kiangwan..... d.   | 7.15 | 8.40 | 10.05 | 11.30 | 12.55 | 14.20 | 15.45 | 17.10 | 18.35 | 20.00 | 21.25 | Tientungun..... d. | 6.15 | 7.40 | 9.05 | 10.30 | 11.55 | 13.20 | 14.45 | 16.10 | 17.35 | 19.00 | 20.25 |
| Tientungun..... d. | 7.21 | 8.46 | 10.11 | 11.36 | 13.01 | 14.26 | 15.51 | 17.16 | 18.41 | 20.06 | 21.31 | Kiangwan..... d.   | 6.22 | 7.47 | 9.12 | 10.37 | 12.02 | 13.27 | 14.52 | 16.17 | 17.42 | 19.07 | 20.32 |
| Shanghai North a.  | 7.25 | 8.50 | 10.15 | 11.40 | 13.05 | 14.30 | 15.55 | 17.20 | 18.45 | 20.10 | 21.35 | Woosung Forts. a.  | 5.45 | 6.11 | 7.35 | 11.00 | 12.24 | 13.50 | 15.15 | 16.40 | 18.05 | 19.30 | 20.55 |

# S.H.N.R.

## Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zakhou—Down

(Main Line)

Zakhou to Shanghai North—Up

| STATIONS                 | Local | Fast  | Slow  | Coolie and Goods | Local | Ex-press | Local | Local | Night Ex-press | STATIONS                 | Local | Local | Fast  | Slow  | Local | Coolie and Goods | Ex-press | Local | Night Ex-press |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------------------|-------|----------|-------|-------|----------------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------------|----------|-------|----------------|
| Shanghai North.. d.      | ..    | 7.35  | 9.00  | 10.00            | ..    | 14.50    | 15.50 | ..    | 19.15          | Zakhou..... d.           | ..    | ..    | 6.30  | 7.55  | ..    | 9.20             | 14.10    | 15.30 | 17.50          |
| Jessfield..... d.        | ..    | 7.51  | 9.16  | 10.23            | ..    | 15.06    | 16.06 | ..    | 19.30          | Hangchow..... d.         | ..    | ..    | 7.00  | 8.30  | ..    | 10.00            | 14.35    | 16.05 | 18.15          |
| Siccawei..... d.         | ..    | 7.58  | 9.23  | 10.38            | ..    | 15.13    | 16.13 | ..    | 19.36          | Changnan..... d.         | ..    | ..    | 8.04  | 9.48  | ..    | 11.40            | 15.20    | 17.36 | 19.03          |
| L'hw Junction..... d.    | ..    | 8.15  | 9.40  | 10.53            | ..    | 15.30    | 16.29 | ..    | 19.50          | Yehzah..... d.           | ..    | ..    | 8.41  | 10.31 | ..    | 12.39            | 15.51    | 18.40 | 19.35          |
| Shanghai South..... d.   | ..    | 7.46  | 9.10  | 10.20            | 13.35 | 15.00    | 16.00 | 17.55 | 19.20          | Kashing..... d.          | ..    | 7.15  | 9.28  | 11.22 | ..    | 14.10            | 16.30    | 19.30 | 20.15          |
| Lunghwa Junction..... d. | ..    | 8.15  | 9.40  | 10.58            | 13.58 | 15.20    | 16.29 | 18.15 | 19.50          | Kashai..... d.           | ..    | 7.48  | 9.53  | 11.55 | ..    | 14.48            | 16.52    | ..    | 20.38          |
| Sungkiang..... d.        | ..    | 8.59  | 10.48 | 12.02            | ..    | 16.07    | 17.42 | ..    | 20.26          | Sungkiang..... d.        | ..    | 9.05  | 10.47 | 12.59 | ..    | 16.08            | 17.40    | ..    | 21.36          |
| Kashai..... d.           | ..    | 9.51  | 11.52 | 13.28            | ..    | 16.53    | 18.49 | ..    | 21.20          | Lunghwa Junction..... d. | 8.18  | 10.28 | 11.38 | 14.08 | 15.33 | 17.23            | 18.25    | ..    | 22.23          |
| Kashing..... d.          | 7.40  | 10.25 | 12.30 | 14.35            | ..    | 17.22    | 19.20 | ..    | 21.50          | Shanghai South..... a.   | 8.25  | 10.56 | 11.55 | 14.25 | 15.50 | 17.40            | 18.40    | ..    | 22.40          |
| Yehzah..... d.           | 8.45  | 11.05 | 13.15 | 15.50            | ..    | 17.53    | ..    | ..    | 22.22          | L'hw Junction..... d.    | ..    | 10.30 | 11.35 | 14.05 | ..    | 17.18            | 18.20    | ..    | 22.17          |
| Changnan..... d.         | 9.45  | 11.41 | 14.00 | 16.50            | ..    | 18.24    | ..    | ..    | 22.53          | Siccawei..... d.         | ..    | 10.39 | 11.44 | 14.14 | ..    | 17.28            | 18.29    | ..    | 22.25          |
| Hangchow..... d.         | 11.10 | 12.50 | 15.25 | 18.40            | ..    | 19.19    | ..    | ..    | 23.45          | Jessfield..... d.        | ..    | 10.46 | 11.51 | 14.21 | ..    | 17.37            | 18.36    | ..    | 22.31          |
| Zakhou..... a.           | 11.35 | 13.10 | 15.50 | 19.10            | ..    | 19.35    | ..    | ..    | 24.00          | Shanghai North..... a.   | ..    | 11.00 | 12.05 | 14.35 | ..    | 17.55            | 18.50    | ..    | 22.45          |

Konzenchiao to Zakhou

(Kiangshoo Branch Line)

Zakhou to Konzenchiao

|                       |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |                       |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|-----------------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Konzenchiao..... dep. | 6.50 | 8.25 | 11.25 | 14.00 | 15.55 | 17.30 | 23.00 | Zakhou..... dep.      | ..   | 10.10 | 12.25 | ..    | ..    | 18.40 | ..    |
| Kenshangmun..... dep. | 7.10 | 8.50 | 11.40 | 14.15 | 16.15 | 17.45 | 23.15 | Hangchow..... dep.    | 7.30 | 10.40 | 12.45 | 14.55 | 16.40 | 19.15 | 23.40 |
| Hangchow..... dep.    | 7.20 | 9.15 | 11.52 | 14.24 | 16.25 | 18.07 | 23.25 | Kenshangmun..... dep. | 7.42 | 10.57 | 12.57 | 15.12 | 16.52 | 19.27 | 23.52 |
| Zakhou..... arr.      | ..   | 9.40 | 12.10 | ..    | ..    | 18.25 | ..    | Konzenchiao..... arr. | 7.55 | 11.10 | 13.10 | 15.25 | 17.05 | 19.40 | 0.05  |

R. Restaurant Car.



# THE BANK OF CHINA

**Government Bank**

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 22nd, November, 1917.)

**AUTHORISED CAPITAL: \$60,000,000.00**

**PAID UP CAPITAL: \$12,279,800.00**

**RESERVE FUND: \$ 3,197,400.00**

**Head Office: Peking**

**Branches and Sub-Branchees:**

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